Magic Bobbin
SEWING MACHINE

SINGER

The Magic Bobbin* DELUXE ZIGZAG

Sewing Machine

with exclusive Push-Button Bobbin

As the owner of the new Magic Bobbin* Deluxe Zigzag sewing machine, you are about to enter a wonderful new world of sewing! From the moment you first use your new machine, you will be delighted with these remarkable SINGER* exclusive features.

- Push-button Bobbin. ..Now you can wind your bobbin while it stays right in the machine.

  Two-step Built-in Buttonhole system. Takes the difficulty out of making buttonholes.
- Stretch Stitch. .Most suited for use in the construction of garments made of knit, stretch, or elasticized fabric.
- Single-thread Chainstitching. .Ideal for temporary stitching and basting.
- Friction-free Spool Holder .Horizontal pin holds spools of various sizes, holder lets thread unwind without tug or drag.
- Both built-in and interchangeable Fashion Discs. Can produce an almost unlimited variety of practical and decorative stitch patterns.

May we recommend that, before you actually start to use your new sewing machine, you discover all the many advantages and the ease of operation by going through this instruction book.

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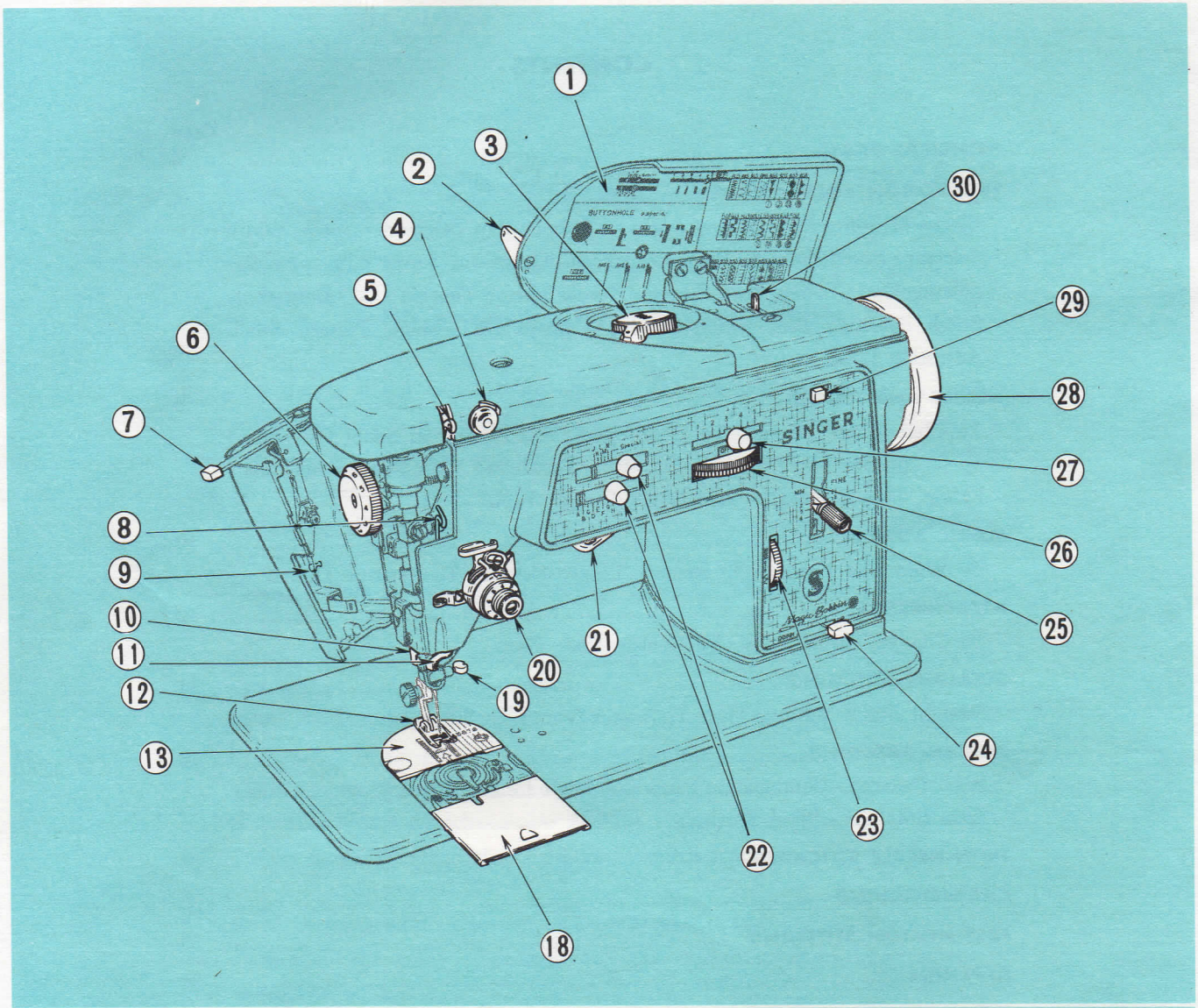
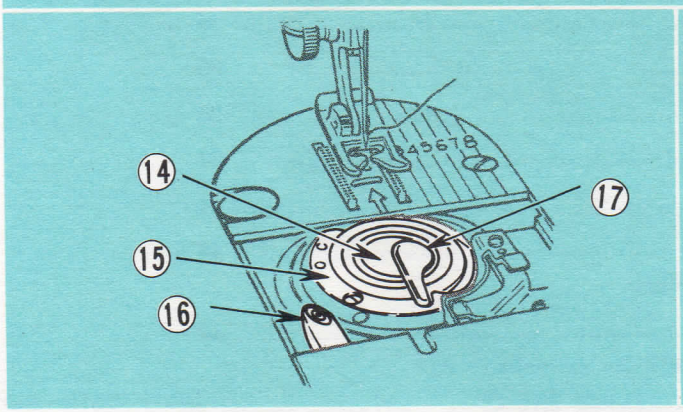
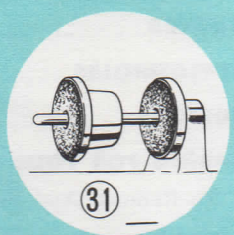
PRINCIPAL PARTS







① **Stitch Chart** is easy to read, allows for quick selection of variety of stitches.

② **Thread Guide**

③ **Cam Holder** holds buttonhole cam and any one of the 20 interchangeable pattern cams.

④ **Thread Guide**

⑤ **Take-up Lever** controls needle thread.

⑥ **Pressure Regulating Dial** regulates presser foot pressure on fabric.

⑦ Always push **Disc Follower Releasing Lever** to the right before moving the stitch pattern selectors.

⑧ **Chainstitch Thread Guide**

⑨ **Threading Chart** on swing-open face plate is convenient, easy to read.

⑩ **Thread Cutter** built into presser bar is designed for safety and convenience.

⑪ **Thread Guide**

⑫ **Presser Foot** holds fabric against feed dog. (Presser Foot Lifter at back of the machine allows you to raise and lower presser foot)

⑬ **Removable Throat Plate**

⑭ **Transparent Bobbin** shows thread supply

⑮ **Bobbin Case**

⑯ **Bobbin Push-Button** allows you to switch from sewing to winding without removing bobbin.

⑰ **Bobbin Latch** flips up at a touch of your finger

⑱ **Slide Plate** opens easily, lets you see bobbin.

⑲ **Needle Clamp** holds single and twin needles.

⑳ **Needle Thread Tension Dial** allows for exact settings.

㉑ **Built-in Sewing Light** pours light on sewing area.

㉒ **Stitch Pattern Selectors** lets you choose desired stitch at a touch of your finger.

㉓ **Stitch Density Control Dial** controls stitch length when making buttonholes.

㉔ **Feed Throw-out Lever**

㉕ **Stitch Length Regulator** allows for variety of stitch lengths.

㉖ **Buttonhole Stitch Selecting Dial** controls steps in two-step buttonhole sewing.

㉗ **Stitch Width Selector** controls width of zigzag stitching and also positions needle for straight stitching.

㉘ **Hand Wheel** manually positions needle. Always turn it toward you.

㉙ **Light Switch**

㉚ **Magic Pattern Stitch Adjusting Lever** controls balancing of stitch length when using Magic (Double) Cam.

㉛ **Horizontal Spool Holder** lets thread unwind without tug or drag.

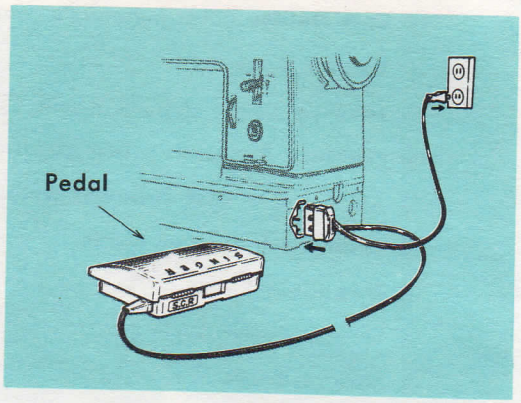
TWELVE CONTROLS

1. ELECTRICAL CONTROLLER

Before plugging in your machine, be sure that the voltage and number of cycles stamped on the controller nameplate are within the range marked on the electric meter installed by your power company.

Push the machine plug into the receptacle. Then connect the power line plug to your electrical outlet.

To start the machine, press the pedal of the foot controller. The harder you press, the faster the machine will sew

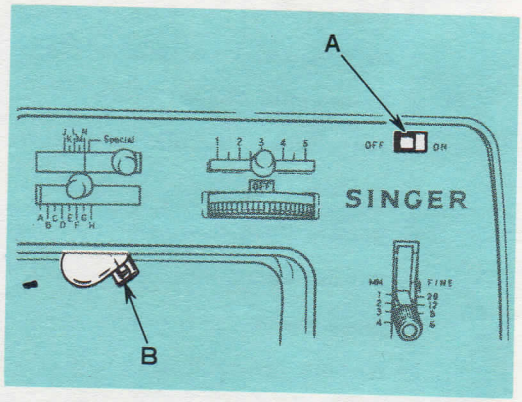


2. SEWING LIGHT

The built-in sewing light located beneath the control panel pours light on the sewing area.

The light is turned on or off by means of the light switch **A**.

To change the bulb, pull down on tab **B** of light socket and lower the light bracket. Then, unscrew the bulb by turning it counterclockwise.



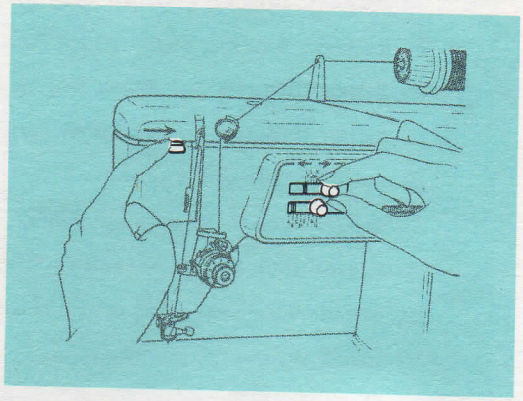
3. STITCH PATTERN SELECTORS

These buttons control the pattern of your stitches and must be set before starting the machine.

When moving these selectors, be sure to follow the instructions below.

(1) Raise needle to its highest point.

(2) Move disc follower releasing lever as far to the right as it will go, and adjust stitch pattern selector to desired position.

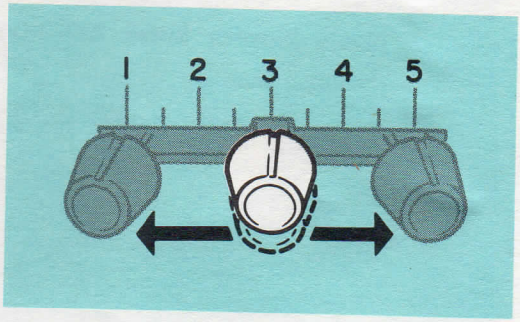


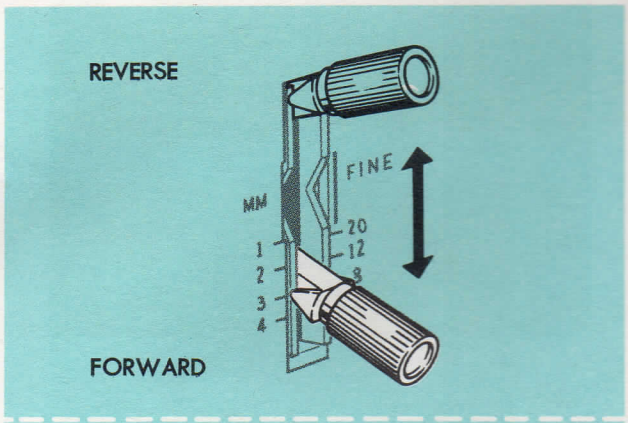
4. STITCH WIDTH SELECTORS

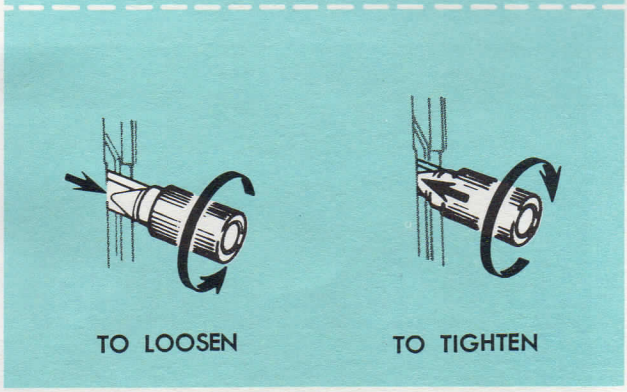
(1) This selector positions your needle for straight stitching. Normally, you will use setting **3**. But if you wish to stitch at left or right of center, press down on the lever and slide it to the left (**1** or **2**) or right (**4** or **5**).

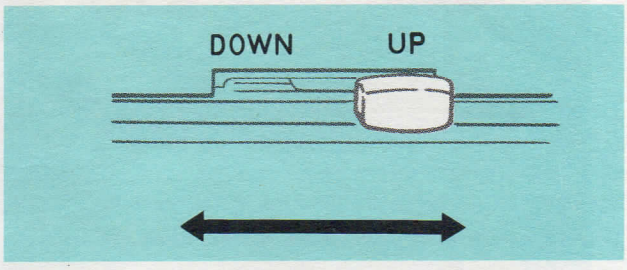
(2) This selector controls stitch width in zigzag stitching. For wide stitches, slide lever to right of center (**3**1/2 to **5**). For narrow, slide to left (**2**1/2 or **2** only).

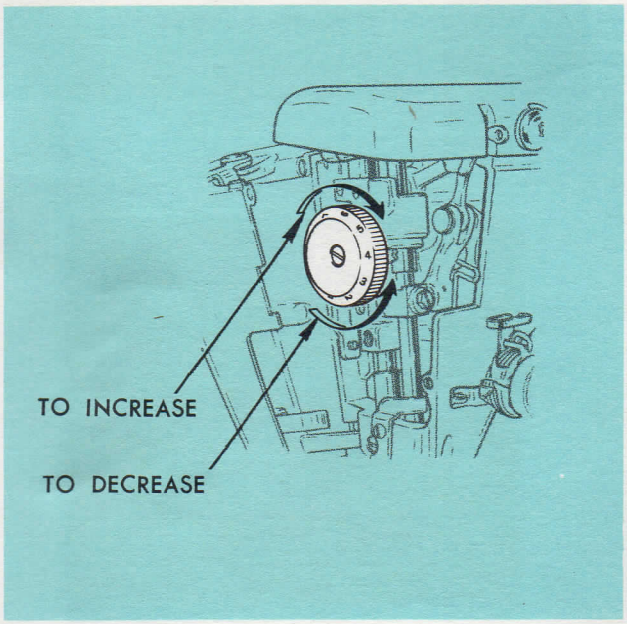
(3) This selector varies the design in combination patterns. (See page 20)











5. STITCH LENGTH REGULATOR

This lever controls the number of stitches.

Numerals on left side of the lever represent stitch length in millimeters.

Numerals on right side represent number of stitches per inch.

The **FINE** area, which represents over 20 stitches per inch, is used for satin stitching (closely spaced zigzag stitching).

To set stitch length

a. Loosen thumb nut by turning to left and position lever for desired stitch length.
b. Tighten thumb nut by turning to right.

This lever controls the direction of stitching (either forward or reverse).

For reverse stitching, raise lever as far as it will go. Hold lever in this position by hand while stitching.

6. FEED THROW-OUT LEVER

Set feed throw-out lever to **"UP"** position at right for normal stitching. Set feed throw-out lever to **"DOWN"** position at left for embroidery, mending and button sewing. This will lower the feed dog below throat plate surface and will not feed the material.

7. PRESSURE REGULATING DIAL

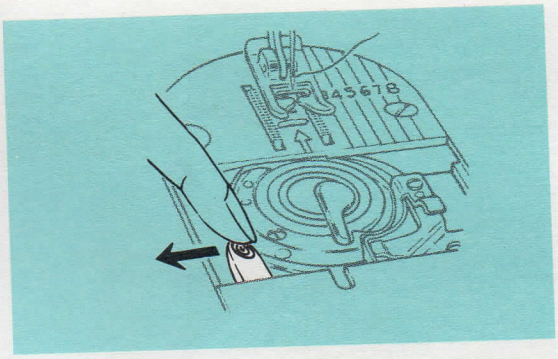
This dial regulates the pressure that the presser foot exerts on the fabric. Correct pressure is important because it means fabric feeds smoothly, evenly, without being marred. Generally, heavy fabric requires a high number setting; lightweight fabric requires a low number setting.

- **To increase** pressure, turn dial to higher number
- **To decrease** pressure, turn dial to lower number
- **For darning,** turn dial to **D,** which releases pressure and permits darning without an embroidery hoop.

8. BOBBIN PUSH-BUTTON

This button lets you wind the bobbin without removing it from the machine.

- To wind the bobbin, press button to the left.
- To sew, close slide plate (The button will return to sewing position automatically).



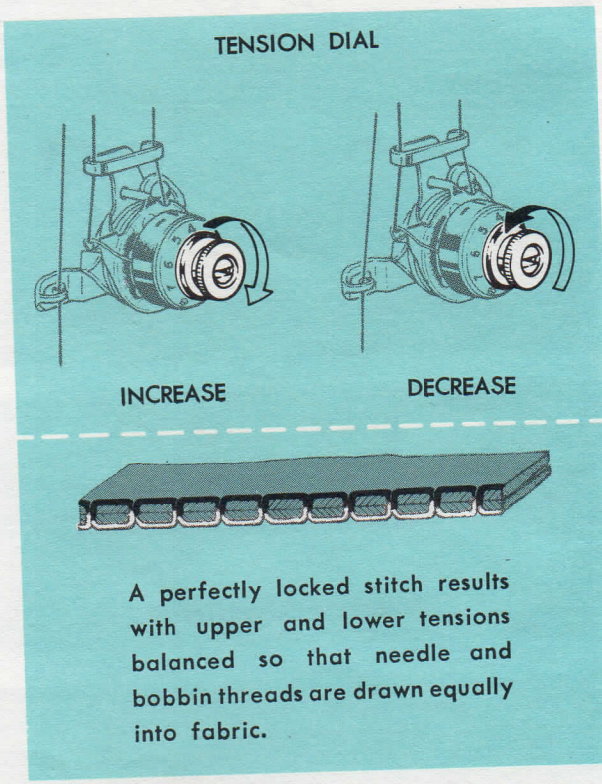
9. NEEDLE THREAD TENSION DIAL

This dial regulates the degree of tension on the needle thread and lets you select just the right setting for your stitch pattern, thread, and fabric.

To determine correct tension setting, make a test on a sample of the fabric. If the fabric puckers, decrease tension. If the stitches look loose, increase tension.

- To decrease tension, turn dial to lower number.
- To increase tension, turn dial to higher number.

Note: This dial governs needle thread tension only. Bobbin thread tension has been correctly set at the factory, and you do not need to adjust it.



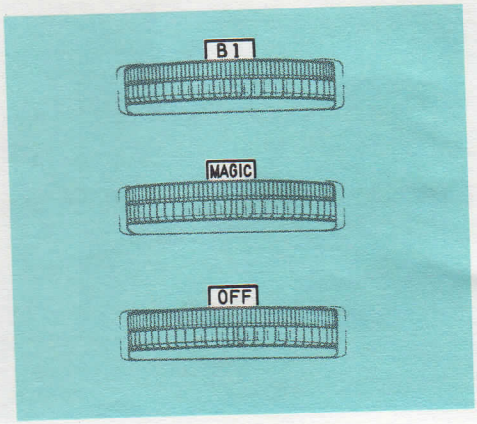
A perfectly locked stitch results with upper and lower tensions balanced so that needle and bobbin threads are drawn equally into fabric.

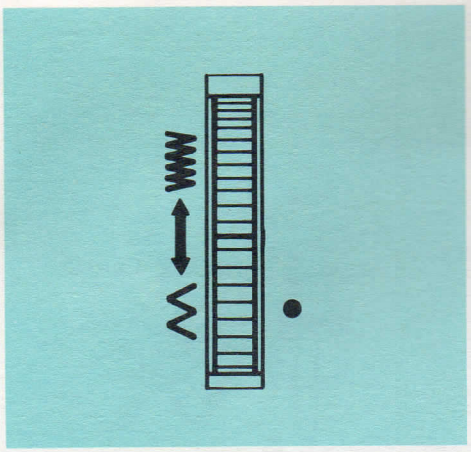
10. BUTTONHOLE STITCH SELECTING DIAL

This dial is used when stitching buttonholes and magic patterns.

- For buttonhole, set dial to "B1" and "B2".
- For magic patterns, set dial to "MAGIC"
- For regular stitching, set dial to "OFF".

Always push disc follower releasing lever to the right before moving this selecting dial.

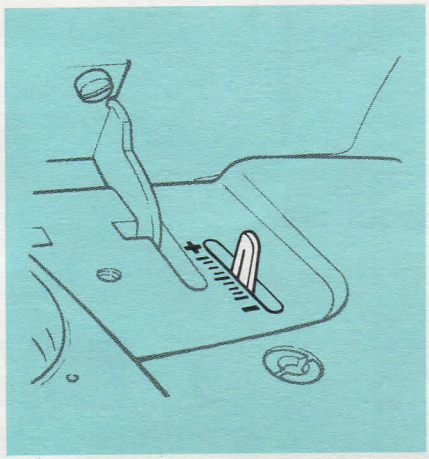




11. STITCH DENSITY CONTROL DIAL

This dial controls stitch density when making buttonholes.

- For open stitches, turn dial downward.
- For dense stitches, turn dial upward.
- For normal stitching, set dial to "●"



12. MAGIC PATTERN STITCH ADJUSTING LEVER

This lever also controls stitch density when stitching magic patterns and buttonholes.

- For open stitches, move lever toward + mark.
- For dense stitches, move lever toward − mark.

HOW TO SET LEVER, DIAL AND CAM

	STITCH PATTERN SELECTORS	STITCH WIDTH SELECTORS	BUTTONHOLE DIAL	INTERCHANGEABLE CAM
Straight Stitching	A N	3	O F F	None
Zigzag Stitching	B J	2~5	O F F	None
Blind Stitching	B K	2~3	O F F	None
Decorative Stitching	B • Special	2~5	O F F	Single Cam
Magic Pattern Stitching	B • Special	2~5	MAGIC	Magic (Double) Cam
Buttonhole Stitching	B • Special	3~5	B1 and B2	Buttonhole Cam

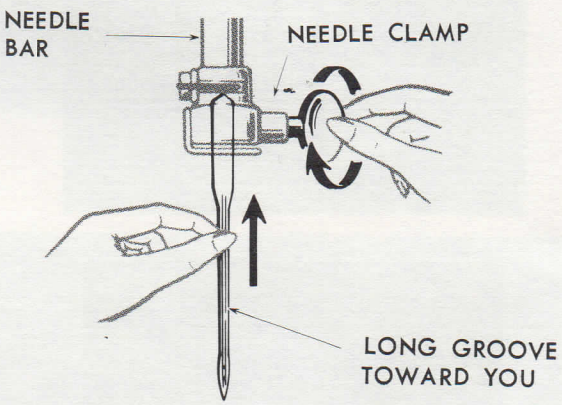
NEEDLES AND THREADS

TO CHANGE THE NEEDLE

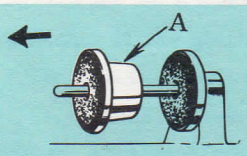
The needle clamp is designed so that the needle can only be inserted one way—the correct way.

1. Raise needle bar to highest position by turning hand wheel toward you.
2. Loosen the needle-clamp screw and remove the needle.
3. Insert new needle in clamp, with the flat side of the needle to the back and the **long groove toward you;** push it up as far as it will go.
4. Tighten needle-clamp screw

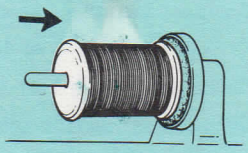
This machine uses needles
Catalog 2020 (15×1)
Sizes 9, 11, 14, 16 and 18.



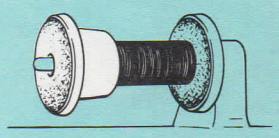
TO HOLD SPOOLS ON HORIZONTAL SPOOL PIN



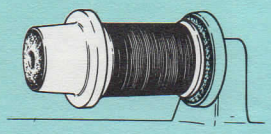
Remove Spool holder **A** from spindle by sliding it to the left.



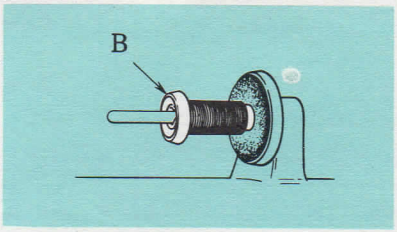
Slip spool of thread onto spindle.



To hold large spools—Turn wide end of spool holder to the right and slide onto spindle. Press spool holder firmly against spool.



To hold small spools—Turn small end of spool holder to the right and slide onto spindle. Press spool holder firmly against spool.

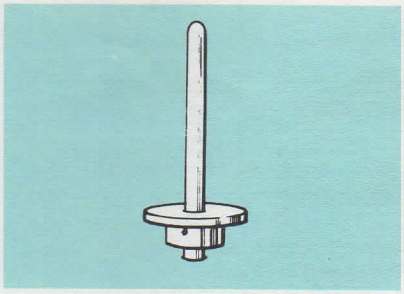


SMALL SPOOL HOLDER

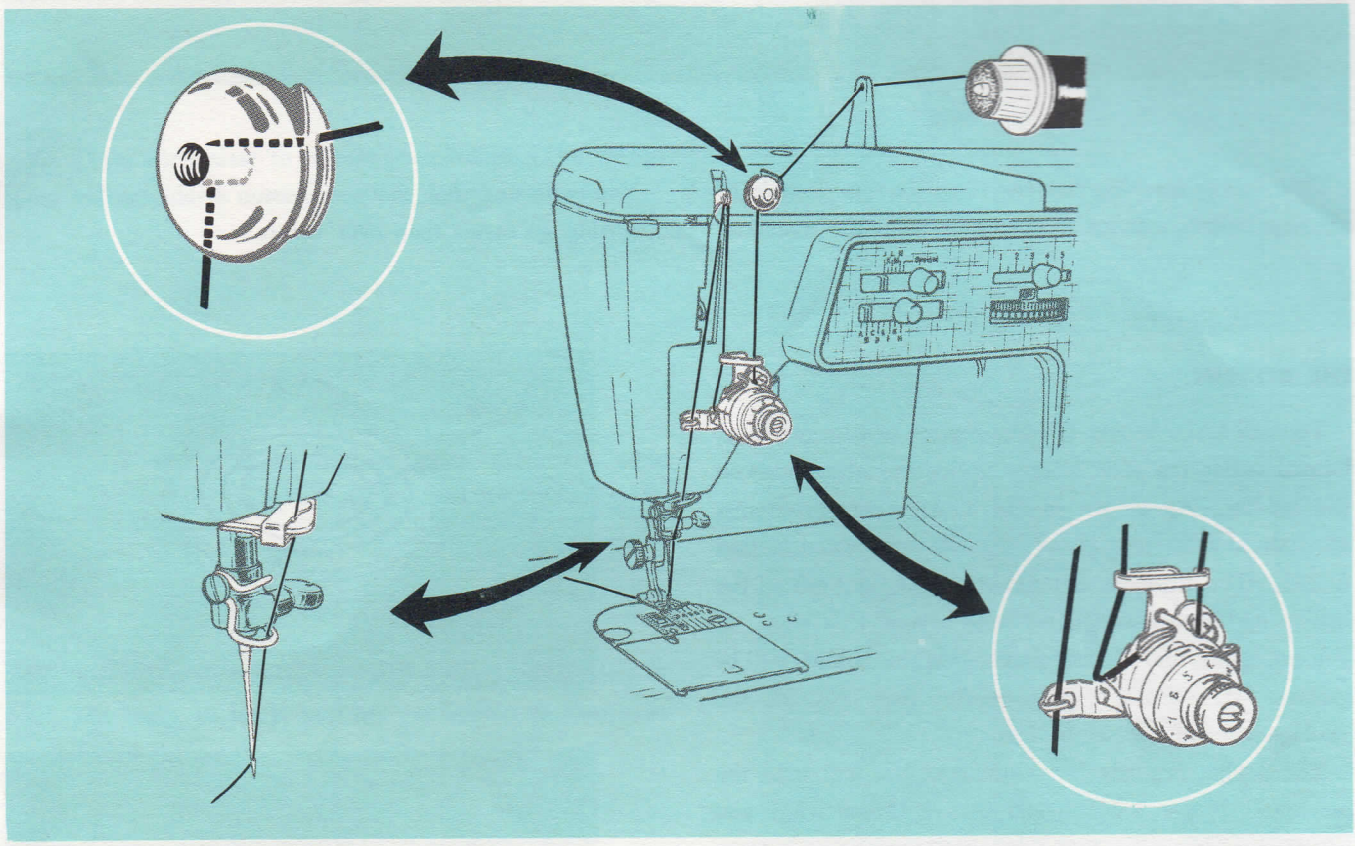
A small size spool holder **B** is furnished with the machine. This spool holder lets thread unwind smoothly when very small spools wound with embroidery thread, etc. are retained on the spool pin.

VERTICAL SPOOL PIN

This spool pin is used when twin-needle stitching is desired. For instructions, see page 28.



HOW TO THREAD YOUR SEWING MACHINE

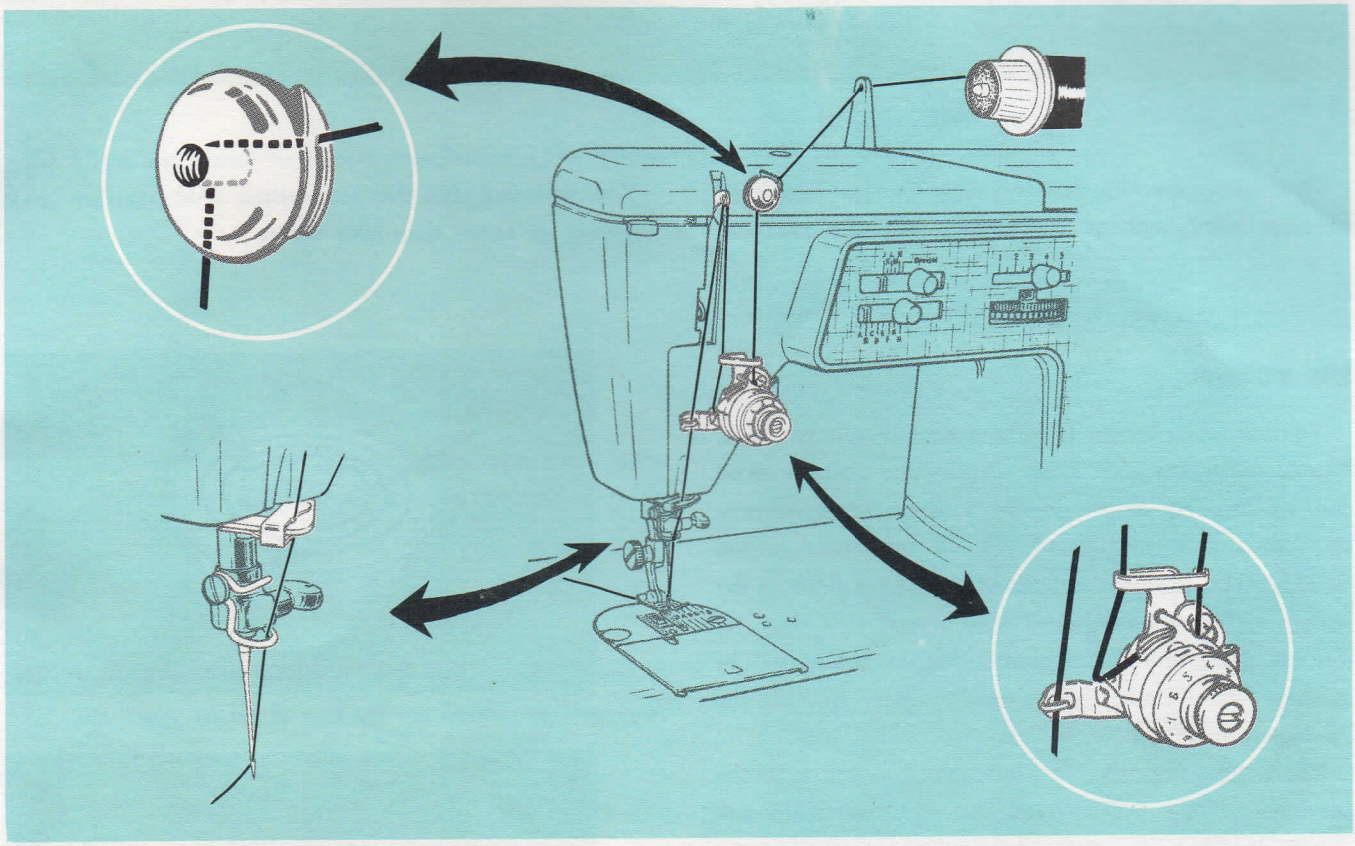


1. Turn hand wheel to raise take-up lever to its highest position.
2. Raise the presser foot.
3. Lead thread through all threading points shown.
4. Thread needle from front to back.
5. Draw about four inches of thread through eye of needle.

FABRIC, THREAD, NEEDLE, AND STITCH LENGTH TABLE

FABRICS	THREAD SIZES	NEEDLE SIZES	STRAIGHT STITCHES PER INCH
DELICATE—tulle, chiffon, fine lace, silk, organdy, fine tricot	Fine Mercerized 80~120 Cotton Fine Synthetic Thread	9	15 to 20
LIGHTWEIGHT—batiste, organdy, jersey, voile, taffeta, silk, crepe, plastic film	50 Mercerized 60~80 Cotton "A" Silk Synthetic Thread	9~11	12 to 15 (8 to 10 for plastic)
MEDIUM WEIGHT—gingham, percale, pique, linen, chintz, faille, satin, fine corduroy, stretch fabrics, suitings	50 Mercerized 50~60 Cotton "A" Silk Synthetic Thread	11~14	12 to 15
MEDIUM HEAVY—gabardine, tweed, sailcloth, denim, coatings, drapery fabrics	Heavy Duty Mercerized 40 to 50 Cotton	16	10 to 12
HEAVY—overcoatings, dungaree, upholstery fabrics, canvas	Heavy Duty Mercerized 30 to 40 Cotton	18	6 to 10

HOW TO THREAD YOUR SEWING MACHINE



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2. Raise the presser foot.
3. Lead thread through all threading points shown.
4. Thread needle from front to back.
5. Draw about four inches of thread through eye of needle.

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LIGHTWEIGHT—batiste, organdy, jersey, voile, taffeta, silk, crepe, plastic film	50 Mercerized 60~80 Cotton "A" Silk Synthetic Thread	9~11	12 to 15 (8 to 10 for plastic)
MEDIUM WEIGHT—gingham, percale, pique, linen, chintz, faille, satin, fine corduroy, stretch fabrics, suitings	50 Mercerized 50~60 Cotton "A" Silk Synthetic Thread	11~14	12 to 15
MEDIUM HEAVY—gabardine, tweed, sailcloth, denim, coatings, drapery fabrics	Heavy Duty Mercerized 40 to 50 Cotton	16	10 to 12
HEAVY—overcoatings, dungaree, upholstery fabrics, canvas	Heavy Duty Mercerized 30 to 40 Cotton	18	6 to 10

MAGIC BOBBIN

This deluxe machine has an unique feature capable of winding bobbin without removing it from the machine. You will find that the push-button bobbin makes your sewing go faster than ever before.

THE BOBBIN

You will find a bobbin already in place in your machine, located under the slide plate. Notice the white rings on the bobbin. As shown in Fig. 1, each ring represents an approximate yardage of No. 50 mercerized cotton thread. The third, or outer ring, marks full limit of the bobbin and you should never wind beyond that ring. If you are using fine thread, yardage on the bobbin will be greater If you use thread heavier than No. 50, the yardage will, of course, be less.

The bobbin is ready for winding as you find it in the machine. If the bobbin runs out of thread while you are sewing, you can rewind it without removing it from the machine.

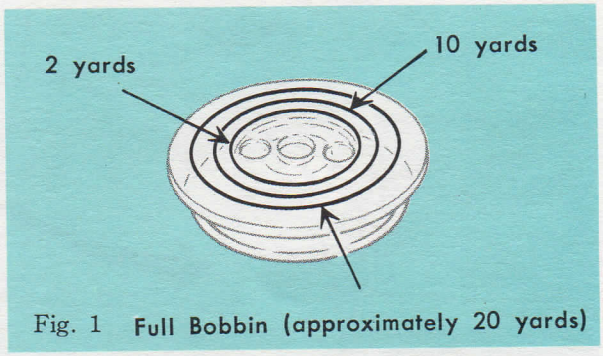


Fig. 1 **Full Bobbin (approximately 20 yards)**

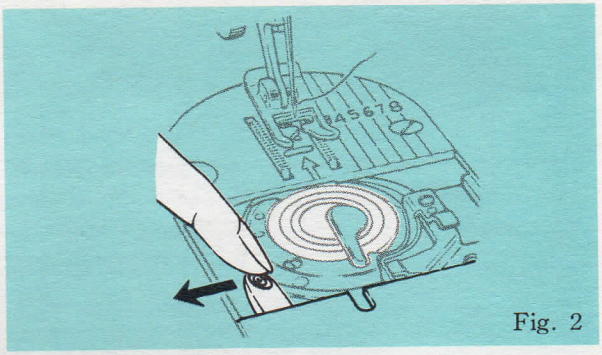


Fig. 2

TO WIND THE BOBBIN

Make sure buttonhole stitch selecting dial is in "OFF" position.

1. Raise presser foot and make sure the needle is in its highest position.
2. Open slide plate and make sure bobbin is empty
3. Set stitch pattern selectors at "**AN**" and stitch width selector at "**3**".
4. Press bobbin push-button to the left as shown in Fig. 2.
5. Wrap thread around presser foot screw, and hold end of thread firmly. (Fig. 3) Then, run the machine at a moderate speed.

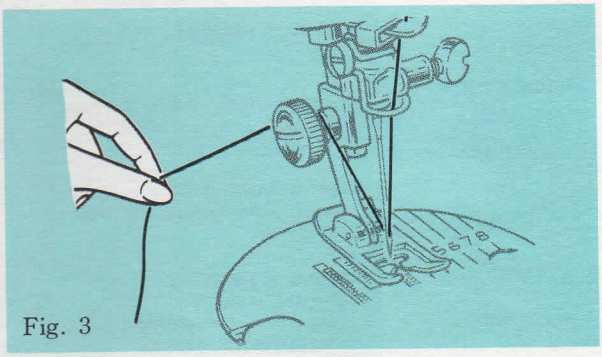


Fig. 3

6. Pull thread end away after a few coils have been wound. (See Fig. 4) Keep your eye on the bobbin and fill with desired quantity of thread. *Do not allow thread to wind beyond* FULL *ring.*

7. Close slide plate to release push button. (The button will return to sewing position automatically.)

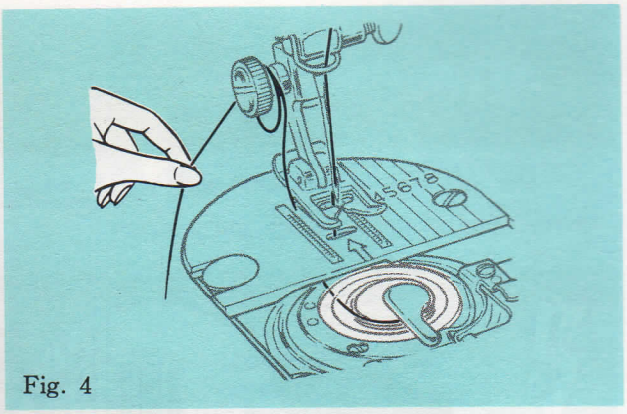


Fig. 4

TO REMOVE EMPTY BOBBIN

1. Raise needle to its highest point, and open slide plate. Then, raise bobbin latch as shown in Fig. 5.

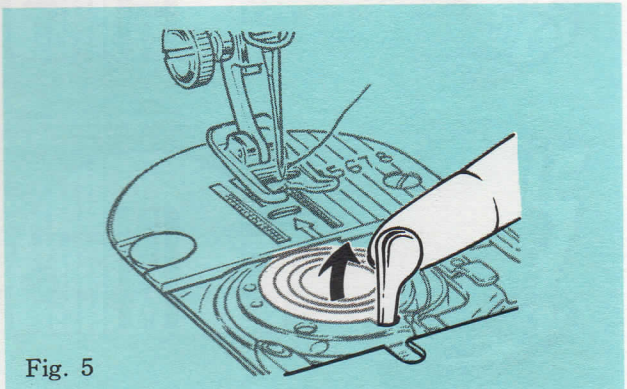


Fig. 5

2. Insert fingernail under rim of bobbin immediately to the right of latch, and lift out bobbin as shown in Fig. 6.

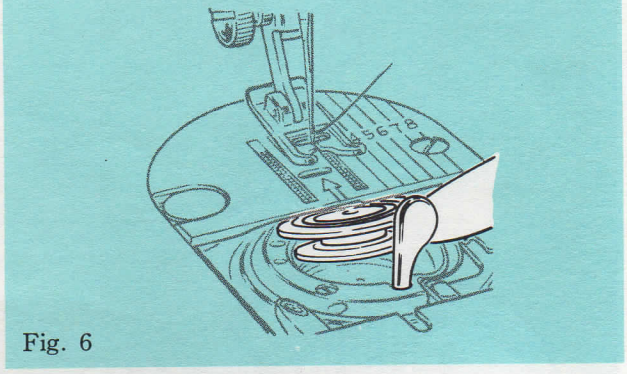


Fig. 6

Note: When replacing an empty bobbin, slip it (wide side up) into bobbin case in the reverse order

TO REMOVE THREAD

If you wish to change the thread, it can be removed from the bobbin in either of the following two ways.

1. If there is not much thread left on the bobbin, simply pull the thread end through the throat plate.
2. If there is a lot of thread left, remove the bobbin, unscrew the two halves, and remove all the thread at once. (See Fig. 7)

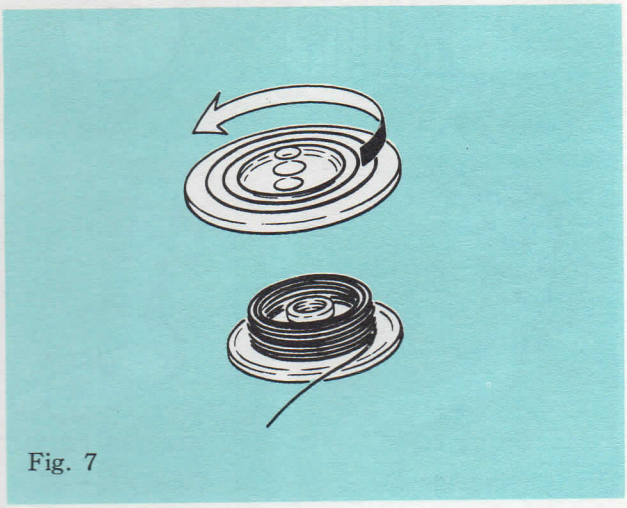
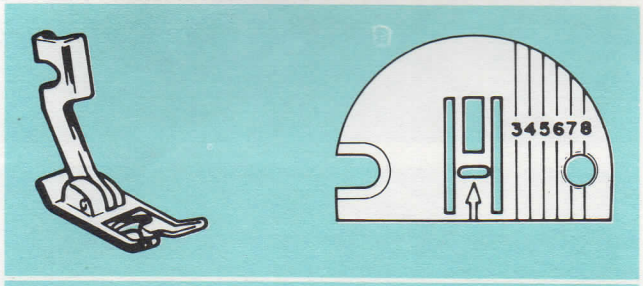


Fig. 7

ATTACHMENTS

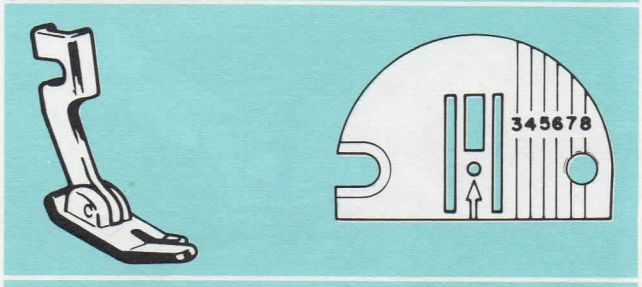
The attachments that come with your Magic Bobbin* sewing machine are designed to help you do every kind of sewing easily and perfectly



GENERAL PURPOSE PRESSER FOOT AND GENERAL PURPOSE THROAT PLATE

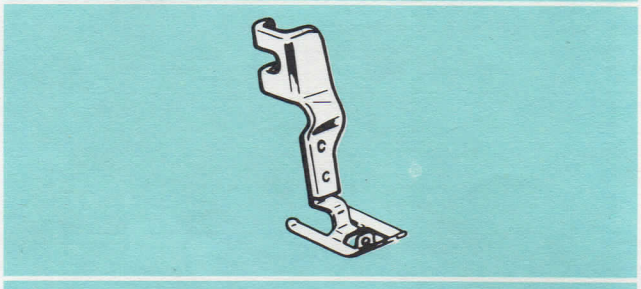
These attachments can be used for zigzag and straight stitching.

These are used for almost all utility sewing.



STRAIGHT STITCH PRESSER FOOT AND STRAIGHT STITCH THROAT PLATE

These attachments are used for straight stitching only and particularly when stitching delicate or spongy fabrics, synthetics, etc.

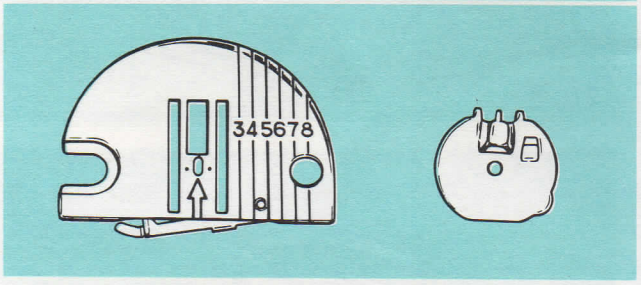


SPECIAL PURPOSE PRESSER FOOT

This foot is designed especially for satin stitching (closely spaced zigzag stitches) and decorative stitching.

APPLICATIONS

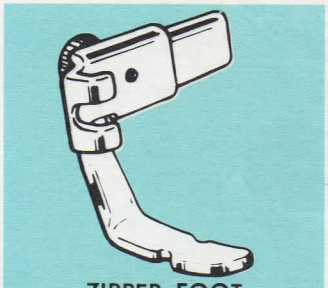
Ornamental stitching, Monograms, Applique work, Motifs.



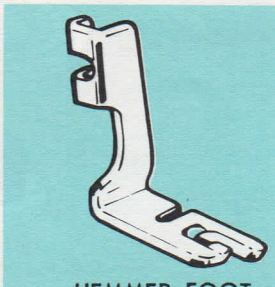
CHAINSTITCH THROAT PLATE AND BOBBIN CASE COVER

These fittings are used for chainstitching.

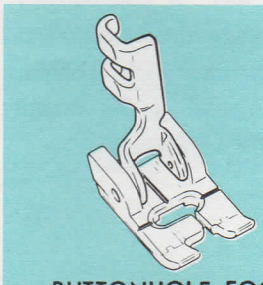
For instructions, see page 30.



ZIPPER FOOT
(See page 36)

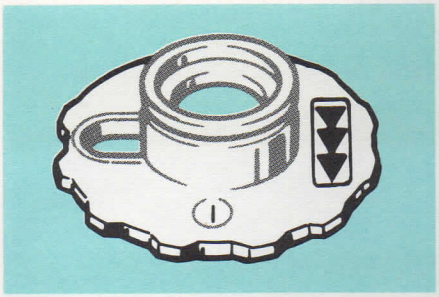


HEMMER FOOT
(See page 35)

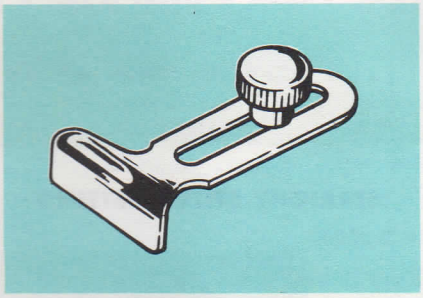


BUTTONHOLE FOOT
(See page 38)

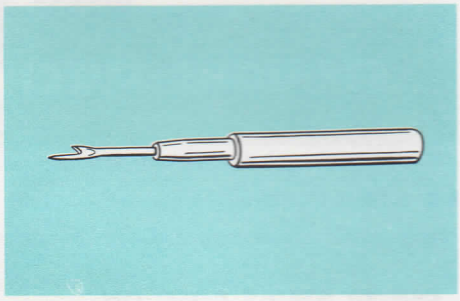
BUTTON SEWING FOOT
(See page 41)



16 INTERCHANGEABLE CAMS
Each cam is numbered and its design is reproduced on its surface for quick recognition.



CLOTH GUIDE
(See page 17)



RIPPER
The ripper will help you to cut opening for the button after a buttonhole is completed. It is also useful for removing seams.

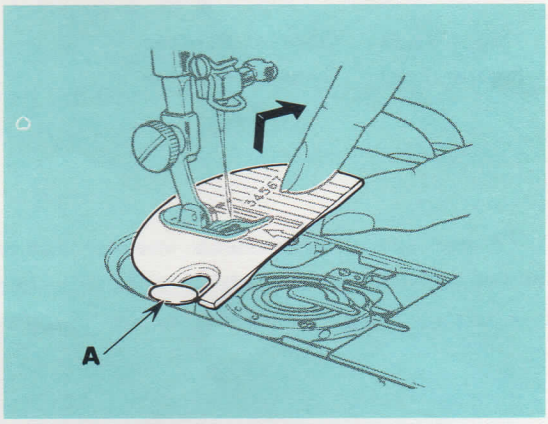
In addition to the aforementioned fittings, needles, bobbins, screwdrivers, oil container and lint brush, etc. are furnished with the machine.

TO CHANGE THROAT PLATE

1 Raise needle bar and presser foot.
2. Open slide plate.
3. Place thumb under right front end of throat plate and raise until clamping pin **A** lifts up.
4. Draw throat plate toward right to remove.

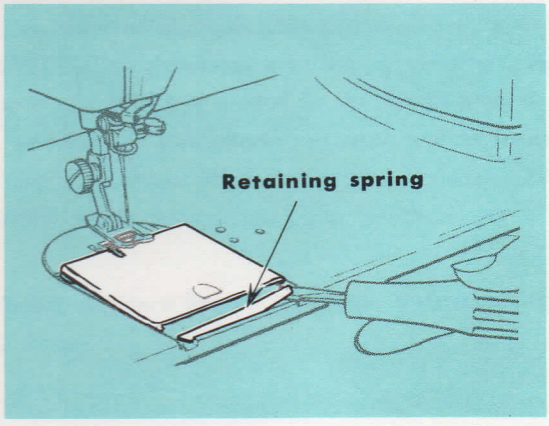
When replacing the throat plate, fit it in the reverse order

NOTE: When changing the throat plate, set feed throw-out lever to DOWN'' position



TO REPLACE SLIDE PLATE

1 Raise the presser foot and the needle.
2. Place slide plate in slide way with the front edge close to, but not covering, the **retaining spring.**
3. With a small screwdriver lift each end of the spring into each of the side grooves on the underside of the slide plate.
4. Draw the slide plate gently toward you and fully engage the spring.
5. Close slide plate.

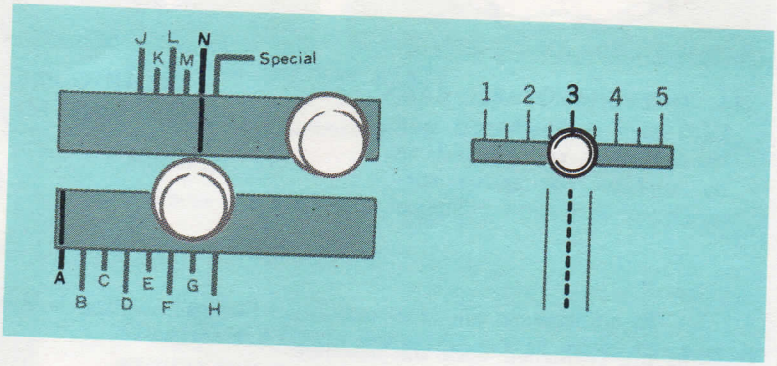


STRAIGHT STITCHING

STRAIGHT STITCH SETTING

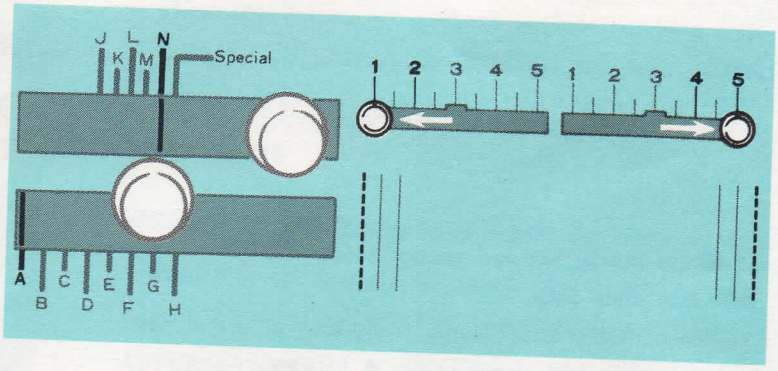
CENTER NEEDLE POSITION

- Stitch Pattern Selectors: **AN**
- Stitch Width Selector: **3**
- Throat Plate: Straight Stitch or General Purpose
- Presser Foot: Straight Stitch or General Purpose



LEFT AND RIGHT NEEDLE POSITIONS

- Stitch Pattern Selectors: **AN**
- Stitch Width Selector: **1** or **2** (left) **4** or **5** (right)
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: General Purpose



To meet special requirements, you may wish to place a line of stitching to the left or right of center. Selector setting **1** places stitching to the extreme left, setting **5** places it to the extreme right. For intermediate left and right placement, use **2 and 4.**

HOW TO SEW A SEAM

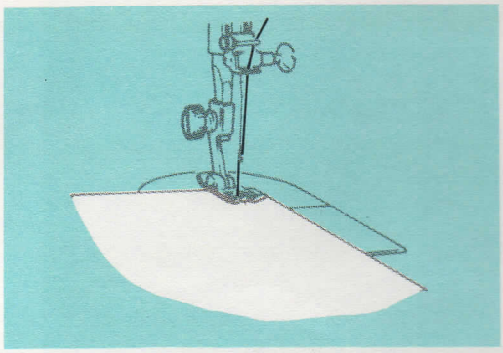
How you begin stitching depends on whether you are using a newly wound or a previously wound bobbin.

With a newly wound bobbin you have one continuous thread leading from the needle into the bobbin.

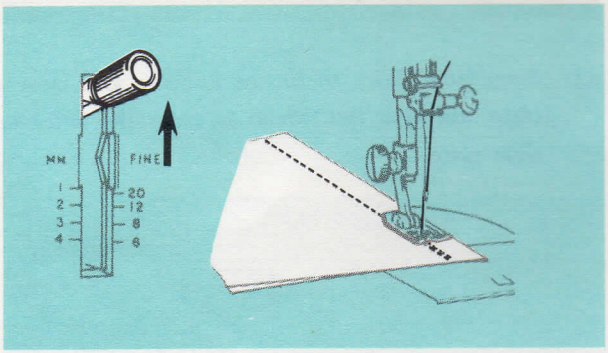
With a previously wound bobbin you have two separate threads the upper or needle thread and the lower or bobbin thread. Instructions for both conditions are given below (these instructions also apply to zigzag stitching).

SEWING A SEAM WITH A NEWLY WOUND BOBBIN

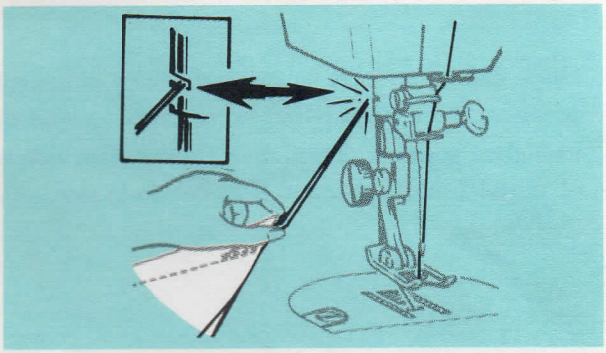
A. If you are starting to stitch at the fabric edge:



(1) After desired quantity of thread has been wound, close slide plate. Set stitch length regulator for desired number of stitches per inch. Then, position needle in very edge of fabric, lower presser foot, and stitch to end of seam. Thread will "lock" over fabric edge, making it unnecessary to backstitch for reinforcement.

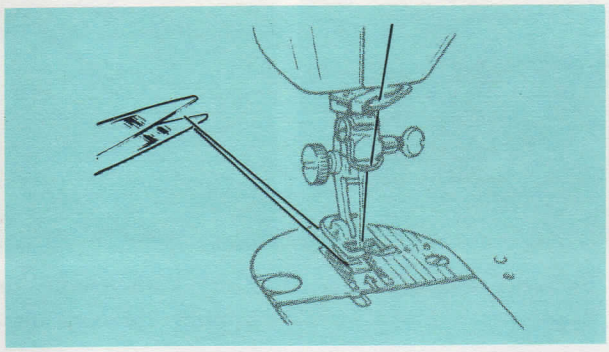


(2) Raise stitch length regulator to the highest point and while holding the lever in this position by hand, backstitch to reinforce end of seam.

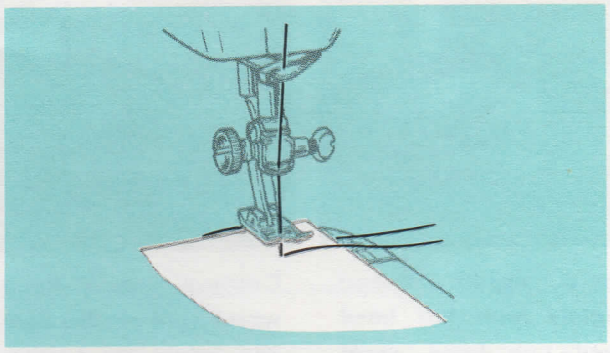


(3) With take-up lever at highest point, raise presser foot and remove fabric. Then, cut threads on thread cutter at rear of presser bar

B. If you are starting to stitch away from fabric edge:



(1) Close slide plate. Pull thread back under presser foot and cut.

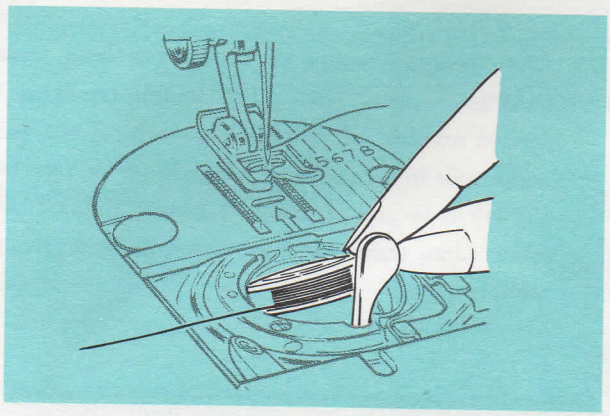


(2) Turn hand wheel toward you to position needle in fabric where desired and begin to stitch.

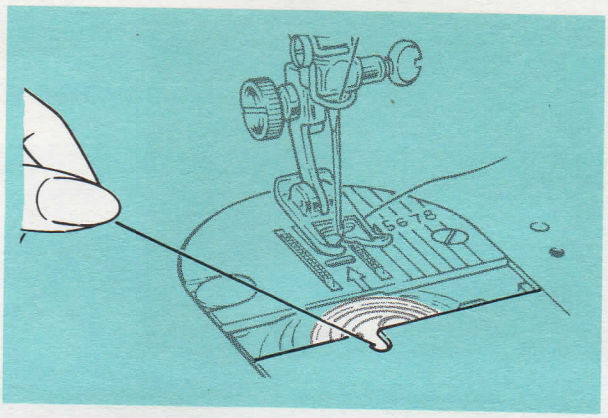
Note: Should the bobbin run out of thread after you have already begun a line of stitching, remove fabric, rewind the bobbin, and follow the two immediately preceding steps.

SEWING A SEAM WITH A PREVIOUSLY WOUND BOBBIN

A. To insert a previously wound bobbin

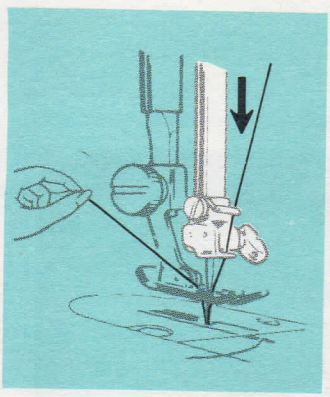


(1) Open slide plate; leave bobbin push-button in sewing position. Turn hand wheel to raise take-up lever to its highest position. Then, draw three or four inches of thread from bobbin and place bobbin in case with thread leading off to the left side of latch.

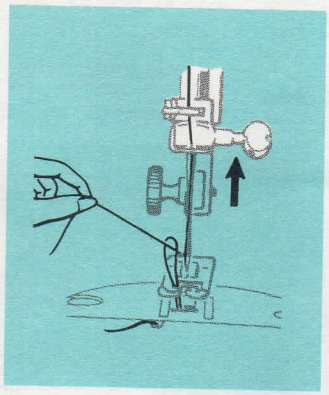


(2) Snap latch down to secure bobbin, and close slide plate, allowing the thread to enter the notch in the slide plate.

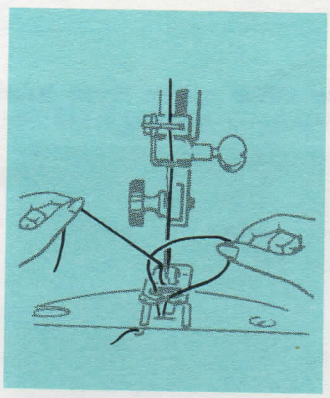
B. Preparing to sew



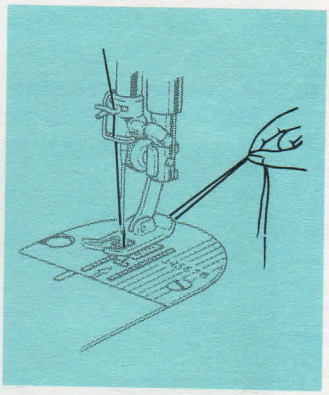
Hold needle thread lightly with left hand and turn hand wheel slowly toward you so that needle enters throat plate.



Continue turning hand wheel until needle rises and brings up bobbin thread in a loop.

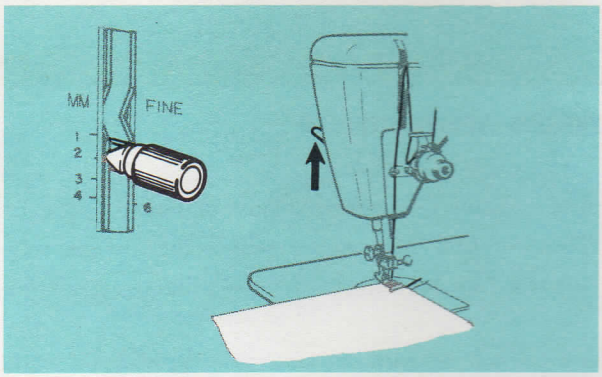


Undo the loop with your finger.

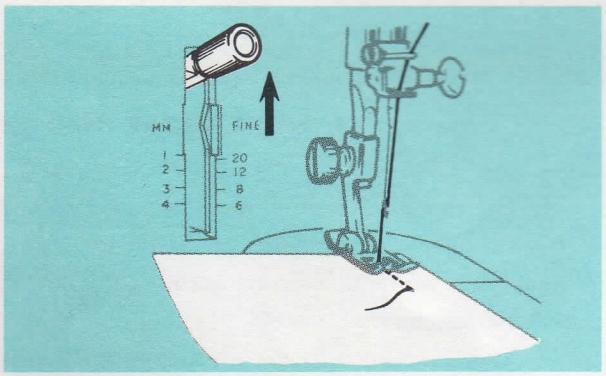


Place both needle and bobbin threads under presser foot and lay them diagonally to the right

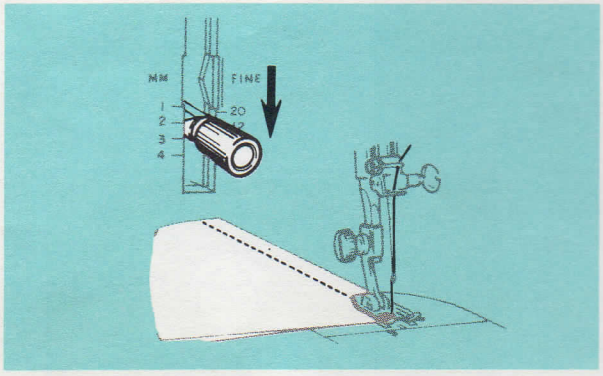
C. Sewing a seam



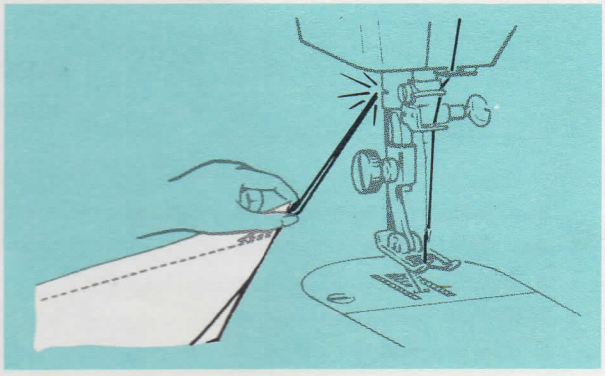
1. Position needle in fabric about 1/2 inch from the edge.



2. Lower presser foot. Raise stitch length regulator to the highest point and while holding the lever in this position by hand, backstitch to edge of fabric for reinforcement.

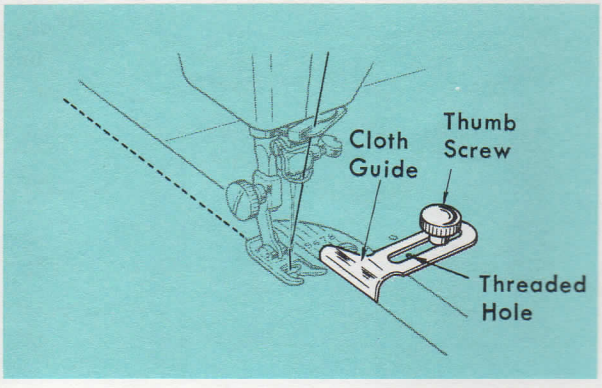


3. Lower stitch length regulator for forward stitching and stitch to end of seam.



4. With take-up lever at highest point, raise presser foot and remove fabric. Cut threads on thread cutter at rear of presser bar

TO STITCH WITH CLOTH GUIDE



The cloth guide aids in attaining uniformity of seam width.

The guide is secured to the bed of the machine in either of the threaded holes to the right of the slide plate. To guide seam stitching straight and parallel to the edge of the fabric, guide the fabric edges lightly against the guide while stitching.

ZIGZAG STITCHING

A WORD ABOUT HOW THE PATTERNS ARE PRODUCED

The zigzag features of your *Magic Bobbin* * sewing machine give you an almost unlimited choice of stitch patterns. All patterns are produced from cams. The four basic patterns as shown below come from cams that are built into the machine. To use these, you need no special attachments—simply adjust the pattern selectors.

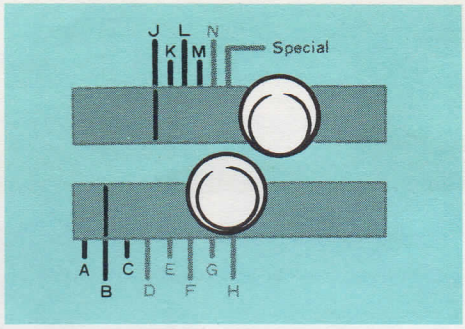
Also, supplied with the machine is a "Buttonhole Cam" which can easily be removed. In addition, eight Single Cams (See page 21) and eight Magic (Double) Cams (See page 22) are contained in the attachment box.

You can combine two basic patterns to produce a third, which will be different from either one alone. Thus, you have an almost infinite variety of combination patterns from which to choose.

Both Single and Magic (Double) Cams can also be combined with built-in cams to create a great variety of additional stitch patterns.

BASIC PATTERNS
BUILT-IN CAMS

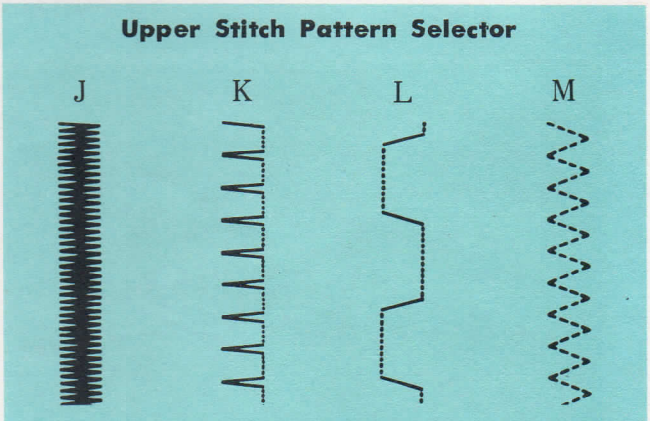
- Upper Stitch Pattern Selector: **J~M**
- Lower Stitch Pattern Selector:
  - **B** (Ordinary stitching, Buttonholes, etc.)
  - **A** (Button sewing, Twin-needle stitching, etc.)
  - **C** (Occasionally)
- Stitch Width Selector: **2~5**
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: General Purpose or Special Purpose



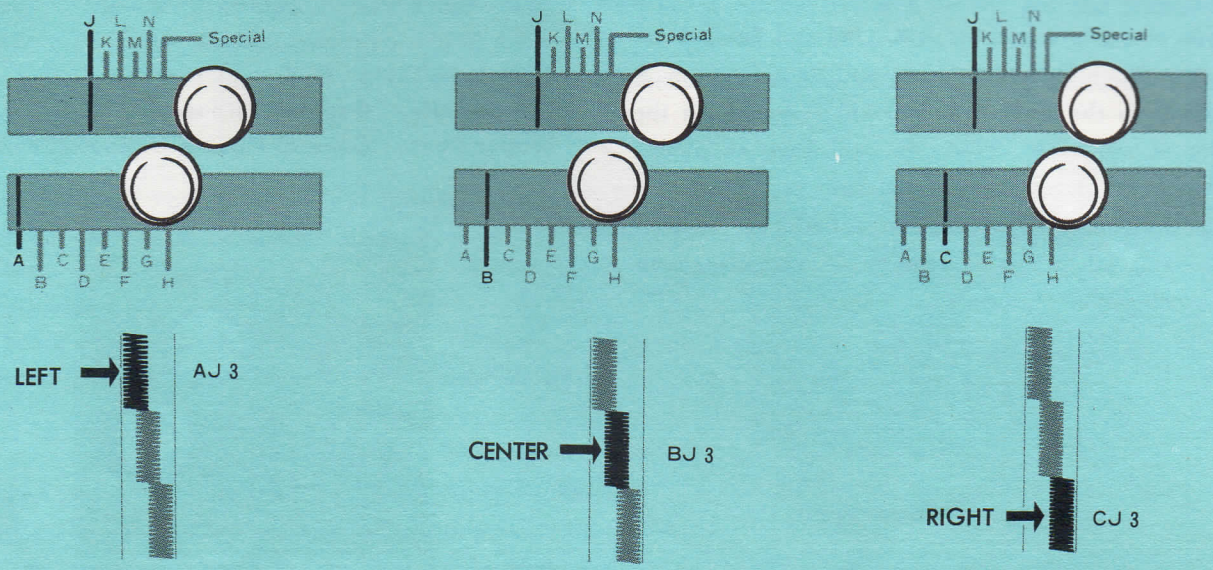
As shown at right, the four built-in cams are represented by the letters **J** through **M.** If you move the upper selector to one of these letters, and keep the lower selector on **A, B** or **C,** you will get one of the basic patterns.

In addition, you can use twin needle if you wish when using a basic pattern. (See page 28)

Upper Stitch Pattern Selector

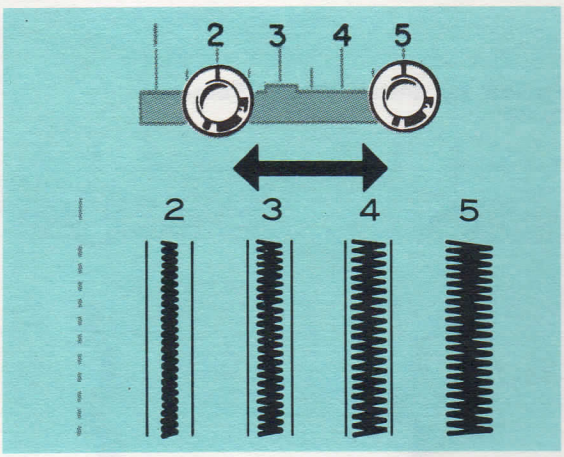


Lower Stitch Pattern Selector



In basic patterns, the Lower Stitch Pattern Selector controls stitch placement. Selector setting of **B** places stitching in center needle position. Selector settings **A** and **C** place the stitching in left and right needle positions at stitch widths less than **5.** Selector setting **B** is preferred for ordinary stitching.

Settings **A** and **C** are only used when special placement of stitching is desired. For example: button-holes, button sewing, etc.



Control of Stitch Width Selector

Width of zigzag stitch is controlled by the stitch width selector As the selector is moved to the right, the width of zigzag stitch is increased.

To aviod damage to needle and fabric, raise needle above fabric before moving the selector

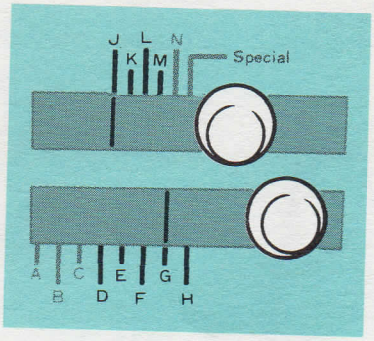
COMBINATION PATTERNS

You can combine two patterns either by using two built-in cams or by using one Single Cam and one built-in cam.

If you choose a setting of **J, K, L, M** and **Special** on the upper Stitch Pattern Selector, and another from **D** through **H** on the lower row, you will be combining the patterns of two cams. Thus, you will have an almost infinite variety of combination patterns.

Some examples of combination patterns are shown below. You will find it interesting to experiment with other combination settings.

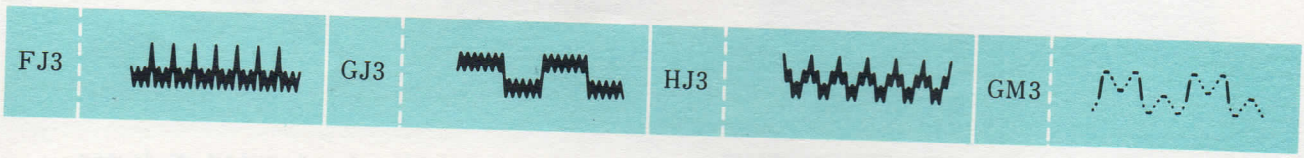
Upper Stitch Pattern Selector: **J, K, L, M, Special**
Lower Stitch Pattern Selector: **D～H**
Stitch Width Selector: **2～4**
Buttonhole Dial: **OFF**
Throat Plate: General Purpose
Presser Foot: General Purpose or Special Purpose



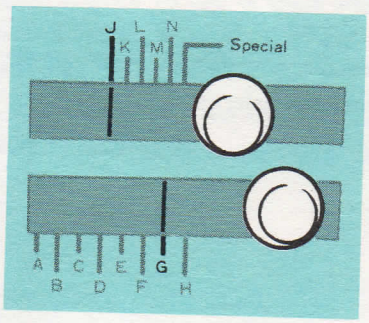
Note:

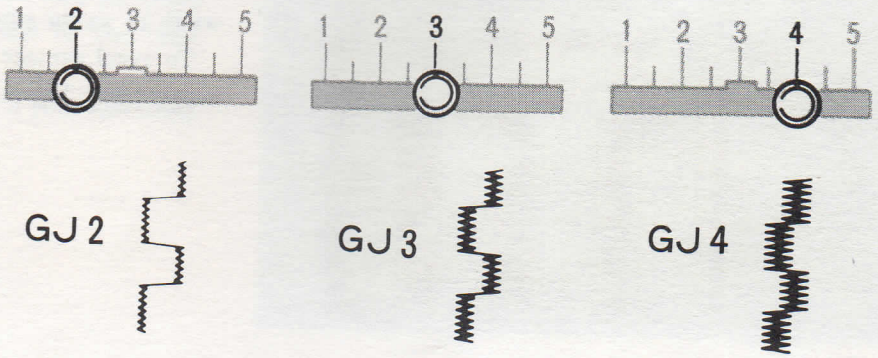
1. If you set the Stitch Width Selector at **5,** the combination patterns can not be produced.
2. In combination patterns, you do not have an opportunity to control stitch width. (When the lower Stitch Pattern Selector is not on **A, B** or **C,** the Stitch Width Selector no longer controls stitch width.) That is, the Stitch Width Selector varies the design in combination pattern and the example is shown below.
3. Combination patterns can not be used with twin needle.

Example of Combination Patterns

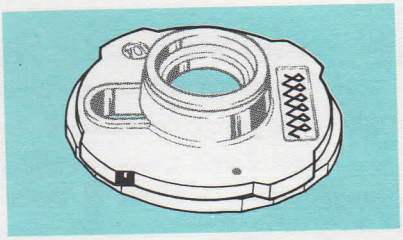


Example of Combination Pattern Varied by Stitch Width Selector





MAGIC PATTERNS (DOUBLE CAM)



Magic patterns are produced from Magic Cams supplied with the machine. In addition to producing the designated stitch pattern (Basic Pattern), Magic Cams can be combined with built-in cams to produce an almost infinite variety of designs and design variations (Combination Pattern). Some examples are shown below

Magic cam is fitted to the machine in the same way as Single Cam.

BASIC AND COMBINATION PATTERNS

Basic Pattern

Upper Stitch Pattern Selector: **Special**
Lower Stitch Pattern Selector: **A, B, or C**
Stitch Width Selector: **2~5**
Buttonhole Stitch Selecting Dial: **MAGIC**
Stitch Density Control Dial: Set dial at "●"
Stitch Length Regulator: **6**
Throat Plate: General Purpose
Presser Foot: General Purpose or Special Purpose

Combination Pattern

Upper Stitch Pattern Selector: **J~Special**
Lower Stitch Pattern Selector: **D~H**
Stitch Width Selector: **2~5**
Buttonhole Stitch Selecting Dial: **MAGIC**
Stitch Density Control Dial: Set dial at "●"
Stitch Length Regulator: **6**
Throat Plate: General Purpose
Presser Foot: General Purpose or Special Purpose

Cam No.	Pattern	Application
102		Decorative Stitching
104		Decorative Hems, Stretch Seams
105		Overedged Hems, Lace Attaching, Etc.
106		Appliqueing, Joining, Etc.
107		Decorative Joining, Hems, Etc.
108		Decorative Stitching
109		Decorative Stitching
110		Decorative Stitching

* The above examples show stitch patterns produced by setting stitch width at **5.**

Cam No.	Pattern
104 HN	
106 E S	
107 F J	
107 G K	
108 E L	
109 G L	
110 F S	
110 G S	

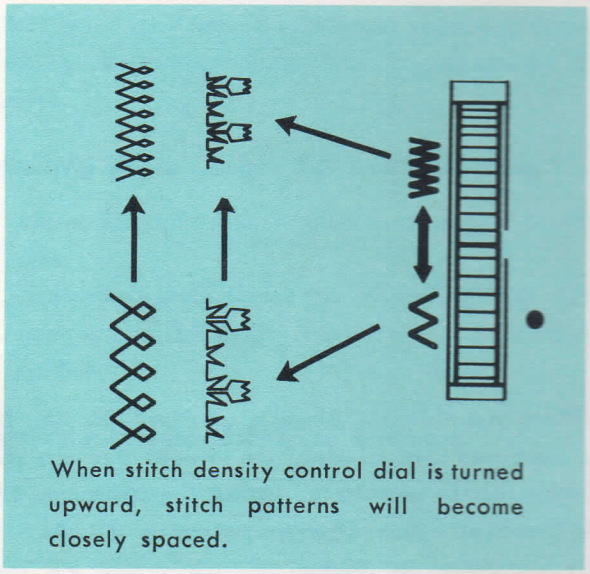
* The above examples show stitch patterns produced by setting stitch width at **3.**

* A few of the many combination patterns are shown above. You will find it interesting to experiment with other combination settings.

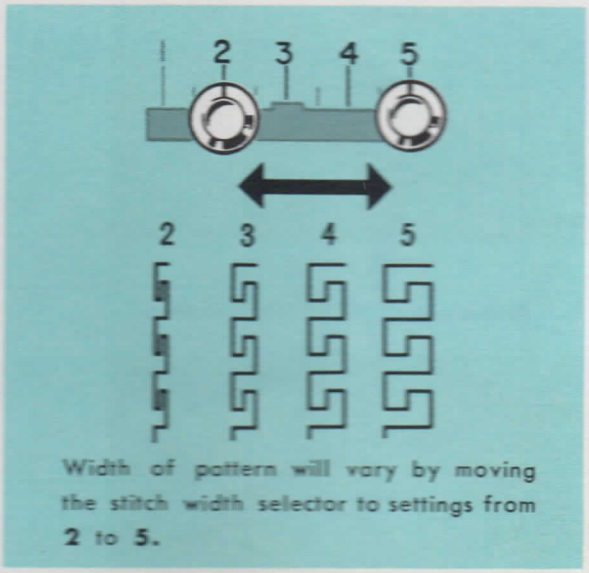
STITCH PATTERN VARIATION

When using Magic Cam, the feed dog of the machine moves forward and backward. By making the best use of this feature, many varieties of stitch patterns can be produced as listed below.

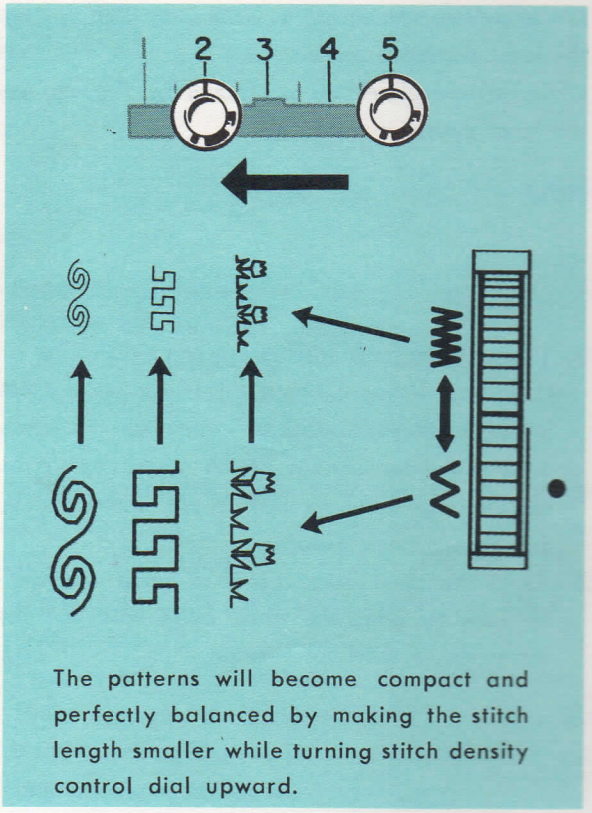
1. Patterns Varied by Stitch Density Control Dial and Stitch Width Selector.



When stitch density control dial is turned upward, stitch patterns will become closely spaced.



Width of pattern will vary by moving the stitch width selector to settings from **2** to **5**.



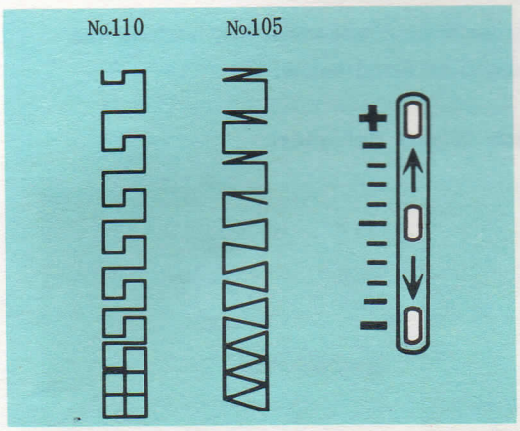
The patterns will become compact and perfectly balanced by making the stitch length smaller while turning stitch density control dial upward.

Note

1. When you are stitching a basic pattern, you may need to correct the appearance of stitches by using the Magic Pattern Stitch Adjusting Lever, so that the stitches look like the pattern on the Magic Cam. Accordingly, in order to make the adjustment, make a test sample first.
2. To start stitching at the beginning of a pattern unit, turn hand wheel toward you until mark ● on the cam is aligned with red mark ● on the arm top cover.
3. Best Magic Patterns can be obtained by using sizes 9 or 11 needles.
4. Twin needle can be used if you wish when using a basic pattern. (See page 28)

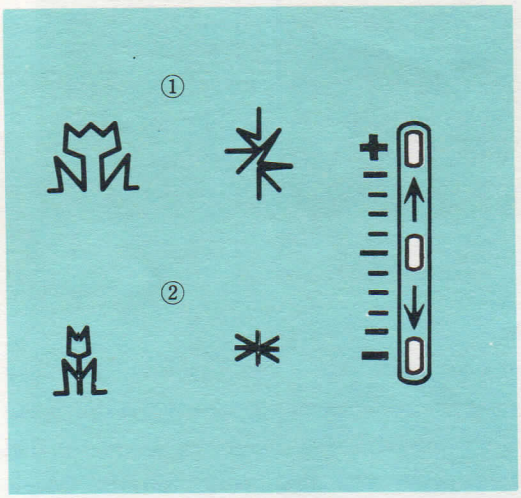
2. Patterns Varied By Magic Pattern Stitch Adjusting Lever

A. Stitch Variation



Magic patterns can be varied by moving the Magic Pattern Stitch Adjusting Lever toward + mark or toward − mark as shown in sketch at left.

B. Adjustment of Stitch Balance

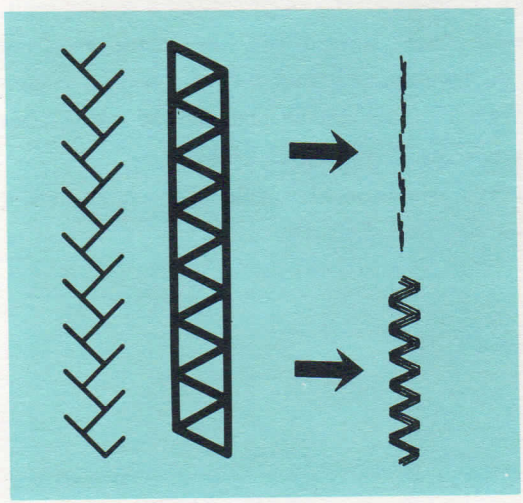


When you are using Magic Cam Nos. 102, 108, 109, etc., you may need to adjust the forward − reverse parts of your pattern in order to correct the appearance of a stitch so that it looks like the pattern on the cam.

If adjustment is necessary, stitch slowly and move Magic Pattern Stitch Adjusting Lever as you sew.

- If the pattern spread out as shown in Fig. ①, move the lever toward − mark.
- If the pattern closes up as shown in Fig. ②, move the lever toward + mark.

3. Stretch Seaming



(1) Threefold straight stitches can be produced by using Cam Nos. 105 or 107 with the levers set at **"AN3"** (straight stitching position). This type of stitch is most suited for sewing crotch seams on trousers, and also edge-stitching pockets, etc. where durability and elasticity are needed.

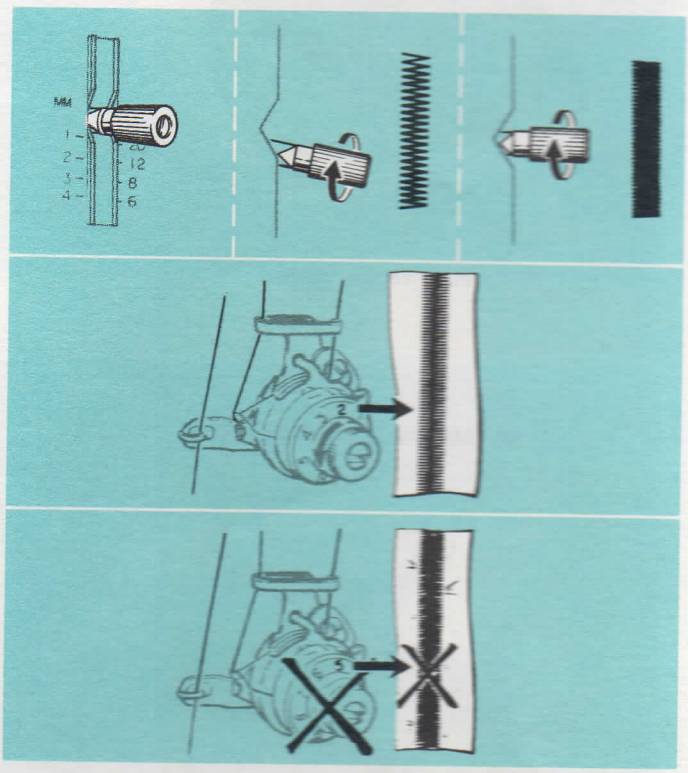
(2) As in the above case, threefold zigzag stitches can be made by using the same cams with the levers set at zigzag stitching position

SATIN STITCHING

Satin stitching, a series of closely spaced zigzag stitches that form a smooth, satin-like surface, is useful for both utility and decorative work.

When you wish to produce a satin stitch, make a test sample first so that you can adjust the stitch length and thread tension properly

Soft fabric may require a backing to ensure firm satin stitching. Crisp organdy or lawn is suitable for this purpose.



Adjusting Stitch Length For Satin Stitching

1. Move Stitch Length Regulator to bottom of **FINE** area.
2. Gradually tighten thumb nut by turning it to right, until stitches are closely spaced and form a smooth surface.

Adjusting Tension For Satin Stitching

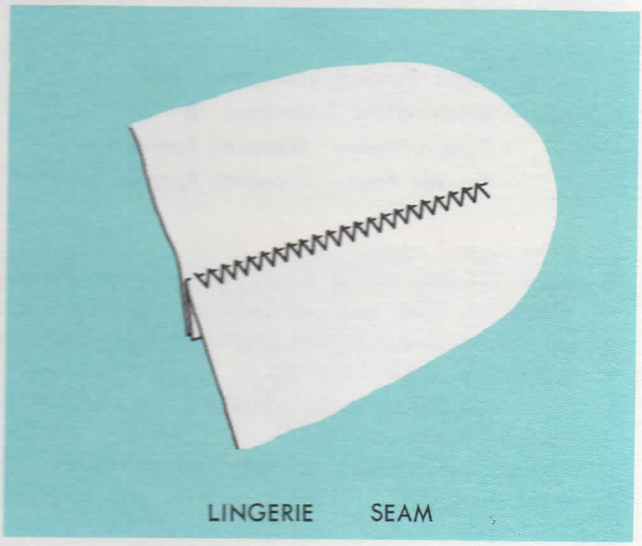
Satin stitching requires less tension than straight stitching or open zigzag designs. Furthermore, the wider the satin stitch, the lighter the tension on the thread must be. Thus, stitch width **5** requires the least tension, narrower satin stitching requires somewhat more.

LINGERIE SEAMS

- Stitch Pattern Selectors: **BJ**
- Stitch Width Selector: **2 1/2**
- Stitch Length: **12** to **20** depending on fabric
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: General Purpose

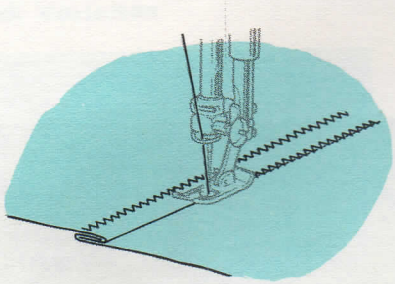
To make a lingerie seam both durable and flexible, use a zigzag stitch. This seam treatment is particularly suitable for bias seams.

1. Straight-stitch the seam (with selectors at **AN 3**) on wrong side.
2. Press both seam allowances in the same direction.
3. From the right side, top-stitch with zigzag setting **BJ 2 1/2**, letting the needle alternately enter the seam line and seam thickness.



LINGERIE SEAM

FLAT FELLED SEAMS



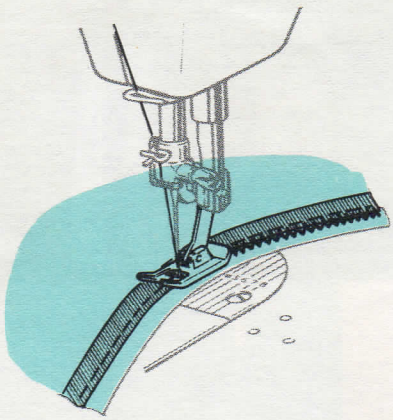
FLAT FELLED SEAM

- Stitch Pattern Selectors: **BJ**
- Stitch Width Selector: **3**
- Stitch Length: **12** to **20** depending on fabric
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: General Purpose

Zigzag stitching gives strength and durability to flat felled seams.

1. Stitch the seam on the right side of the fabric taking full seam allowance.
2. Press the seam allowance to one side, keeping the right side of the stitch on top.
3. Trim the under seam allowance to one-half its width.
4. Turn the upper seam allowance edge evenly over the trimmed edge, and top-stitch.

SEAMS IN KNIT FABRICS



CURVED SEAM WITH TAPE STAY

- Stitch Pattern Selectors: **BJ**
- Stitch Width Selector: **2**
- Stitch Length: About **20**
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: General Purpose

This fine zigzag stitch is ideal for seaming knit fabrics. It is particularly desirable for underarm seams where elasticity and give are needed.

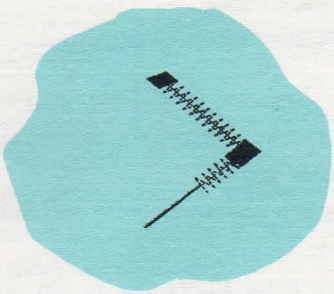
For neckline and waistline seams, where a stay is needed to prevent undue stretching, this same stitch can be used to apply seam tape. For a flat, smooth finish.

1. If seam is curved, pre-shape tape to fit by steam pressing.
2. Baste tape in place.
3. Stitch, allowing needle to enter seam tape and seam allowance alternately.

TEARS

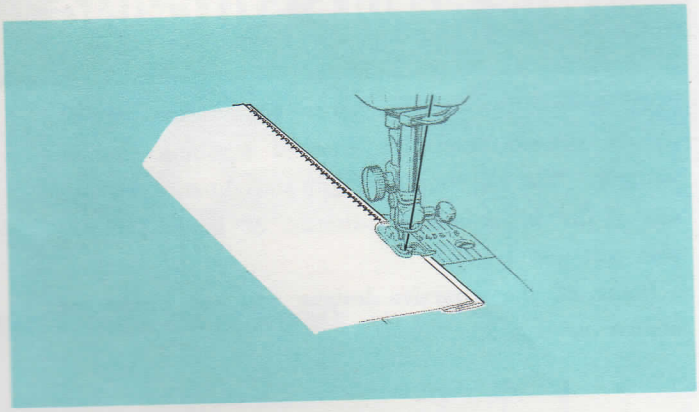
- Stitch Pattern Selectors: **BM**
- Stitch Width Selector: **2～5**
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: General Purpose

1. Trim ragged edges.
2. Place underlay on the wrong side of tear for reinforcement. (It is best not to baste or pin the underlay, since you will be bringing the edges of the tear together in the next step.)
3. Stitch on the right side, bringing the edges of the tear together.
4. Shorten stitch length at ends and corners to give extra strength.
5. Trim underlay

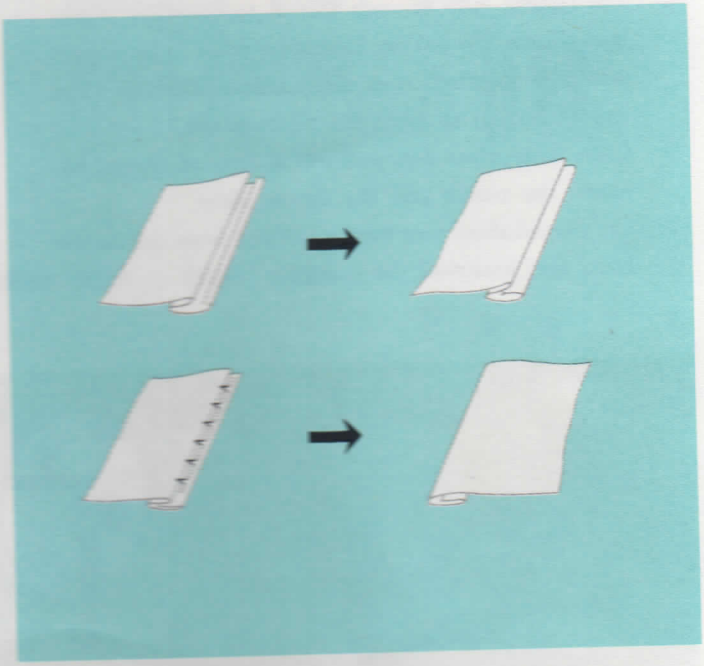


BLIND STITCHING

- Stitch Pattern Selectors: **BK**
- Stitch Width Selector: **2** or **3**
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: General Purpose



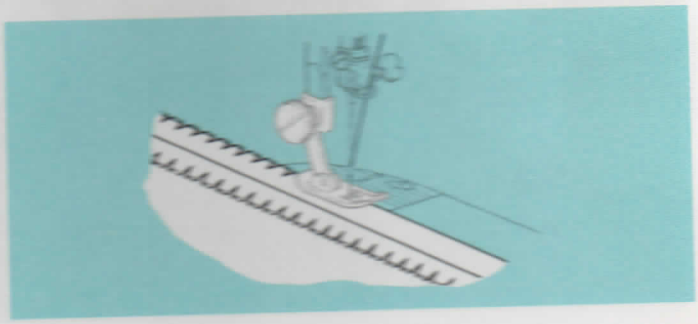
Blind stitching provides a durable hem finish that is invisible and is best suited for curtains, draperies, table linens and skirts, etc.



Blind Stitch Hems

1. Fold and press material as shown in sketches.
2. Place folded hem edge over the feed of the machine, turning bulk of fabric to the left and thus creating a soft fold.
3. Position needle into folded edge of hem at least 1/4 inch from upper fold, and stitch so that straight stitches fall on hem edge and sideward stitches pierce the soft fold.

Overedged Seam



For an overedged seam, the Blind Stitch makes a durable, bulkless finish. It is particularly suitable for lengthwise seams.

Seam edges should be trimmed evenly, and the stitch then formed over the raw edge.

TWIN-NEEDLE STITCHING

By using a twin needle, you can produce two parallel, closely spaced, decorative lines of stitching simultaneously You can choose either a straight-stitch setting, one of the basic built-in patterns, or interchangeable cam patterns.

Some of the attractive designs you can create are shown on page 29.

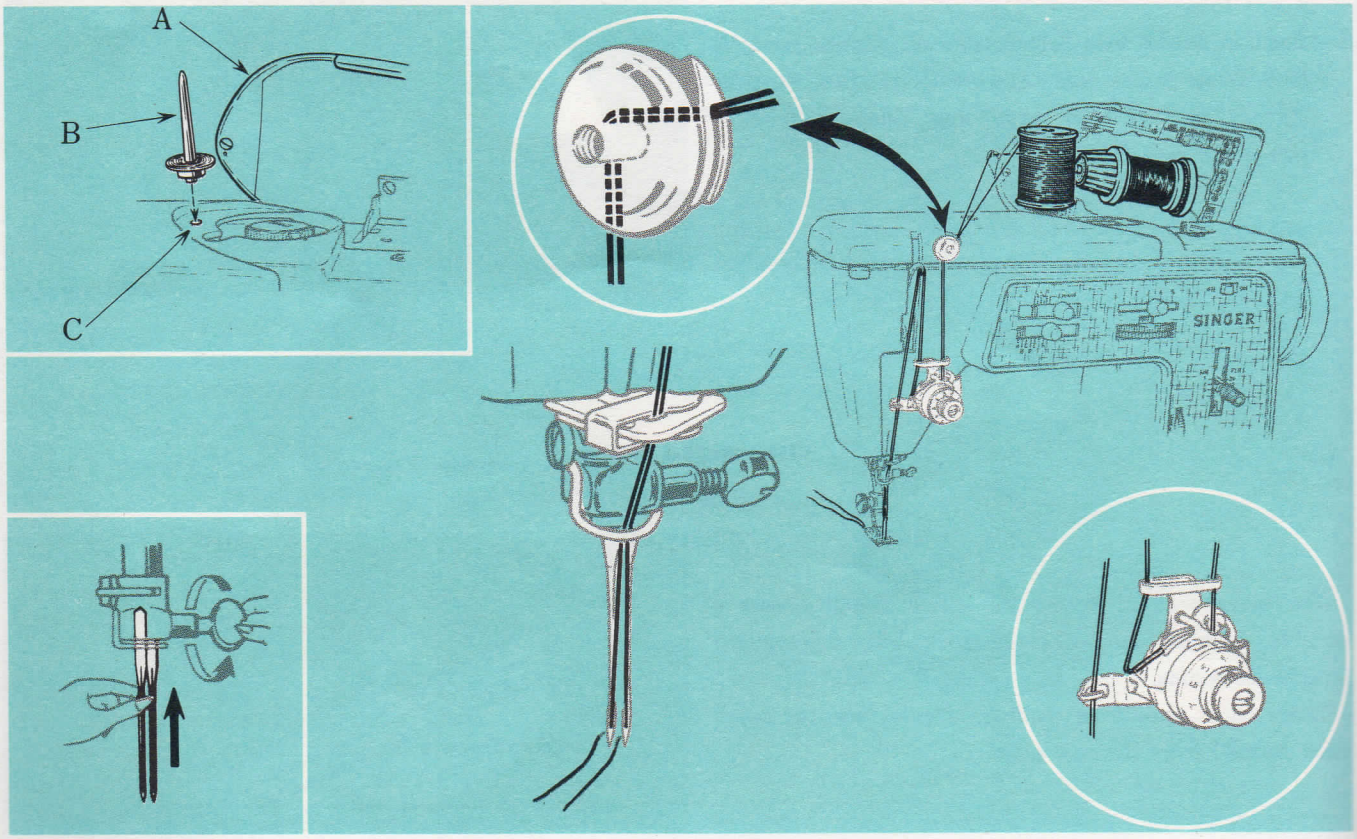
Preparation

1. Fill bobbin with enough thread to complete stitching. (Since the bobbin cannot be filled after a twin needle is inserted, it is often wise to keep an extra wound bobbin at hand for replacement.)
2. Close slide plate and pull out a loop of thread between the needle and the throat plate.
3. Cut thread about four inches (10 cm) from the needle hole, and unthread the machine.
4. Loosen thumb screw on needle clamp, remove single needle, and insert twin needle, as illustrated below

Note: When inserting a previously wound bobbin, follow the instructions on page 16.

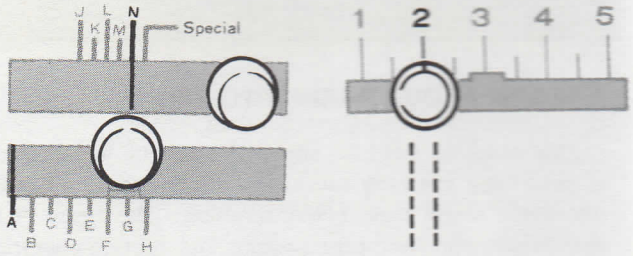
To Thread the Machine

1. Place spool of thread on horizontal spool pin. Thread as for one-needle stitching except
   - Pass thread between center and back tension discs and through right eye of needle.
2. Raise top cover lid A and insert vertical spool pin B into hole C provided for it, as shown.
3. Place spool of thread on vertical spool pin and thread as for one-needle stitching except:
   - Pass thread between center and front tension discs and through left eye of needle.
   - Do not attempt to pass thread through guide on top cover lid.



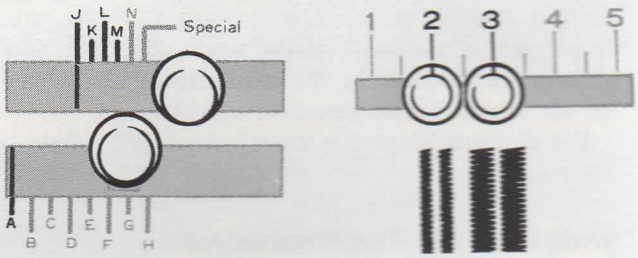
STRAIGHT STITCHING WITH A TWIN NEEDLE

- Stitch Pattern Selectors: **AN**
- Stitch Width Selector: **2** (only)
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: General Purpose



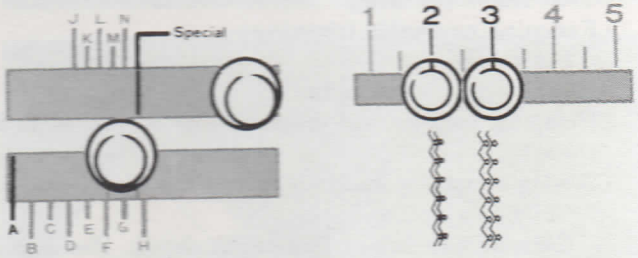
BASIC PATTERN STITCHING WITH A TWIN NEEDLE

- Upper Stitch Pattern Selector: **J, K, L, M, Special**
- Lower Stitch Pattern Selector: **A**
- Stitch Width Selector: **2** or **3** (max.)
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: General Purpose (open patterns)
  Special Purpose (satin stitching)



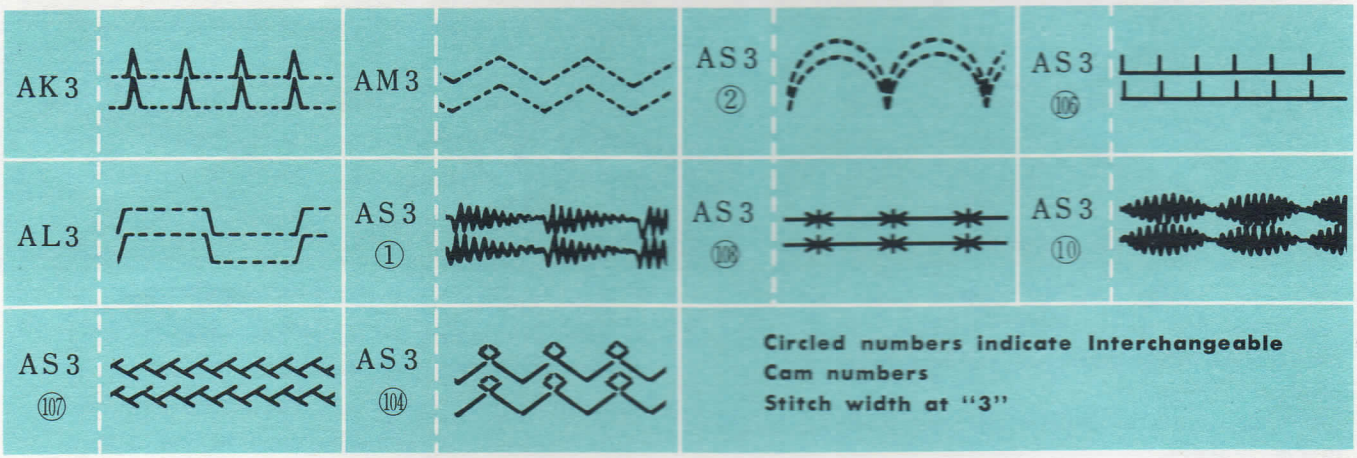
MAGIC PATTERN STITCHING WITH A TWIN NEEDLE

- Upper Stitch Pattern Selector: **Special**
- Lower Stitch Pattern Selector: **A**
- Stitch Width Selector: **2** or **3** (max.)
- Buttonhole Stitch Selecting Dial: **MAGIC**
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: General Purpose (open patterns)
  Special Purpose (satin stitching)



DECORATIVE TWIN-NEEDLE STITCHING

Stitch Pattern and Their Selector Settings



CHAINSTITCHING

A WORD ABOUT CHAINSTITCHING

This machine has the unique feature of being capable of producing not only conventional lock stitching but also selectively single thread chainstitching. By means of the chainstitch, the necessary tacking and basting operations indispensable for sewing perfectly fitted dresses or other garments can now be produced.

This single thread chainstitching looks like regular straight stitching on top, but is a series of interlocking loops on the underside of the fabric. (See Fig. 1) The stitches are produced by the needle thread alone, so you do not need a bobbin thread or a bobbin.

For chainstitching, fine threads and soft fabrics are most suitable.

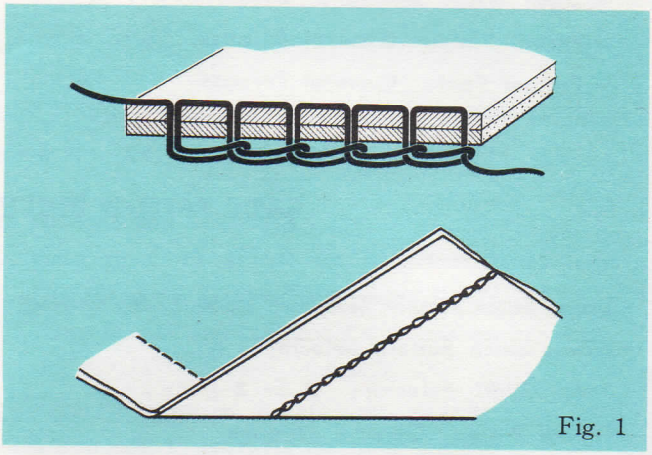


Fig. 1

WHERE TO USE CHAINSTITCHING

Here are a few of the many sewing jobs for which you will find chainstitching useful.

- Edge basting on jackets, coat, and costumes—sleeve inserting—attaching collars—hems on skirt, blouses, etc.
- Trial seams for fitting.
- Fastening removable trimming—
  Fur collars.
  White collars and cuffs.
- Hemming curtains and draperies that may need to be altered.
- Sewing temporary tucks to extend the life of—
  Children's clothes.
  Curtains and linings that might shrink. (See Fig. 2)
- Sewing knit, jersey and tricot.

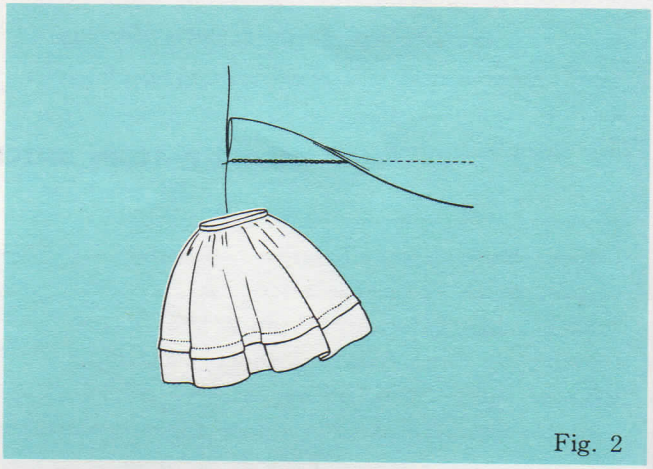


Fig. 2

TO ATTACH CHAINSTITCH FITTINGS

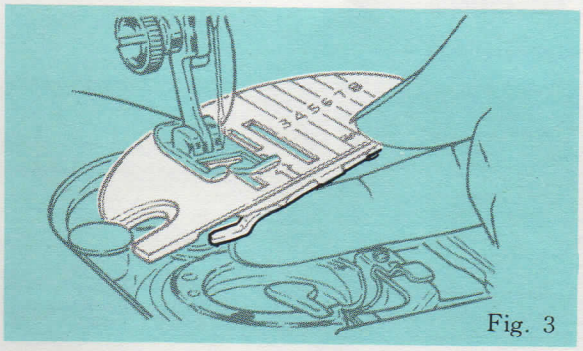


Fig. 3

Make sure needle is at its highest point and buttonhole dial is in "OFF" position. Raise presser foot, open slide plate, and remove throat plate and bobbin.

Insert chainstitch throat plate into place as shown in Fig. 3 above.

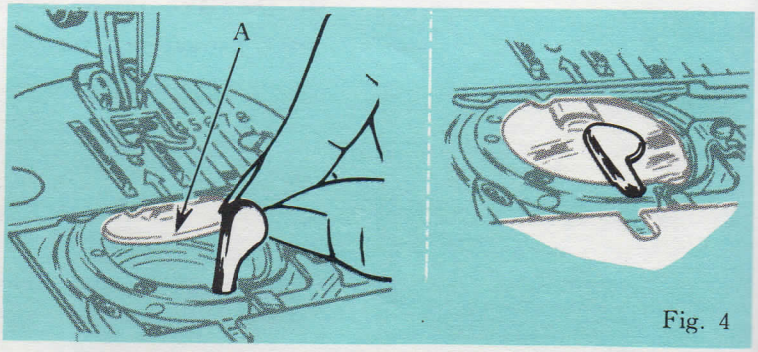


Fig. 4

Insert bobbin case cover A in bobbin case and snap latch down to secure the cover. Then, close slide plate.

TO THREAD THE MACHINE

Thread your machine in the usual way, except pass needle thread from take-up lever through chainstitch thread guide B with the face plate open. (See Fig. 5)

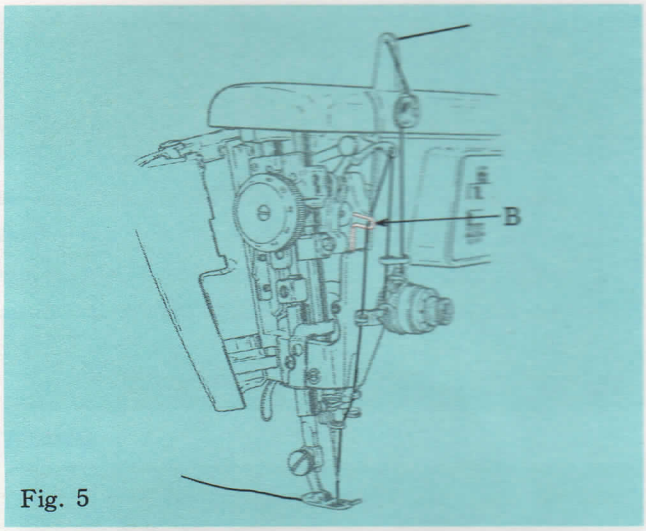


Fig. 5

NEEDLE THREAD TENSION

Normally set between 2 and 4 on the Tension Dial, however, slight adjustment may be required dependent on the thread size and the material used.

When the tension is correctly adjusted, the chain will be flat and smooth. (See Fig. 1)

Puckers in the fabric and pinched loops indicate too much tension—turn dial to a lower number. (See Fig. 6)

Large, irregular loops indicate too little tension—turn dial to a higher number (See Fig. 7)

Fig. 6

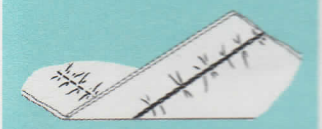

Too Much Tension

Fig. 7

Too Little Tension

TO SEW AND CHAIN-OFF

- Stitch Pattern Selectors: **AN**
- Stitch Width Selector: **3**
- Stitch Length: **8～12**
- Throat Plate: Chainstitch Throat Plate
- Presser Foot: Straight Stitch or General Purpose (When sewing soft fabric with fine thread)
  Special Purpose (When sewing crisp fabric such as calico with #50 cotton)

1. Position needle in very edge of fabric and lower the presser foot.
2. Start the machine and stitch to end of seam. Continue stitching beyond edge of fabric, making a chain from one to two inches long. *Do not attempt to stitch in reverse.* Chainstitching can be sewn in a forward direction only.
3. Cut chain between fabric and presser foot. (See Fig. 8)
4. After chaining off, start a new line of stitching by raising the presser foot slightly and positioning the fabric in front of needle. Lower presser foot and stitch to end of seam. (See Fig. 9)

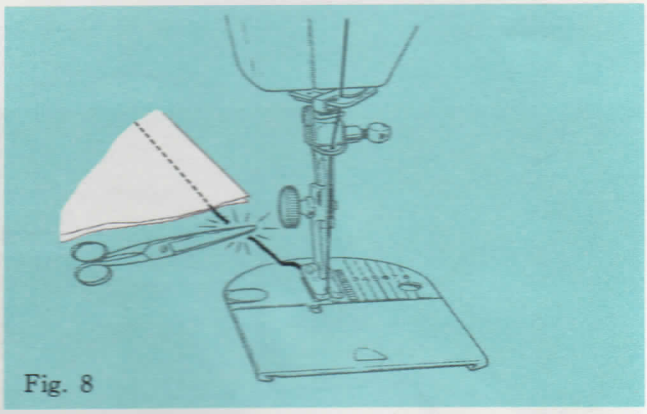


Fig. 8

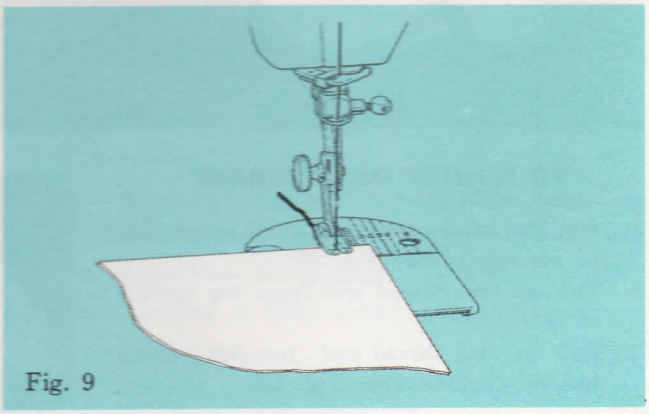


Fig. 9

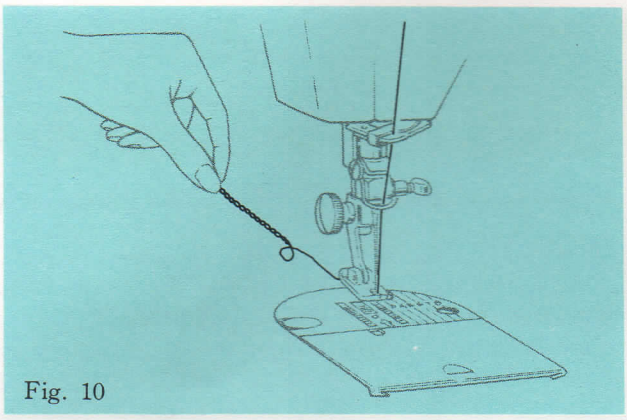


Fig. 10

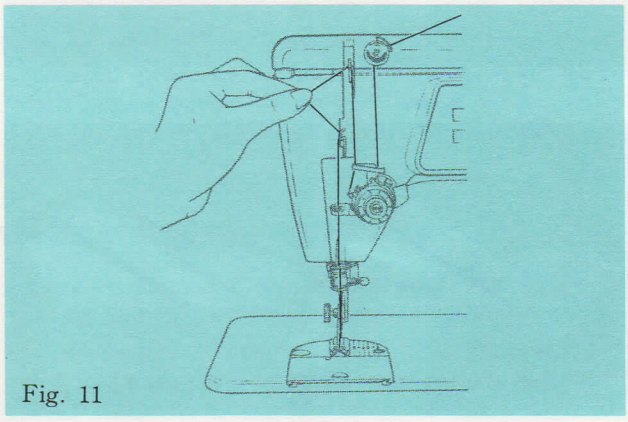


Fig. 11

TO RELEASE CHAIN FROM THE MACHINE

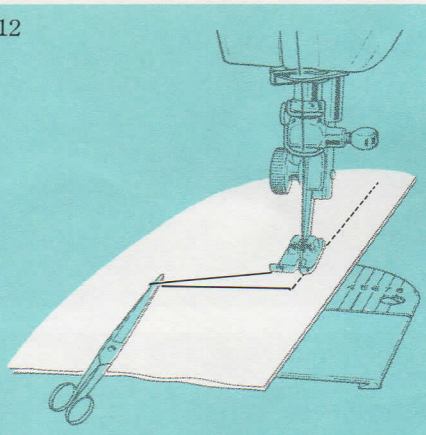
When you finish chainstitching, the chain can easily be removed from the machine.

1. Raise presser foot.
2. Hold end of chain with your left hand.
3. Turn hand wheel slowly toward you with your right hand until needle is all the way down in the needle hole.
4. Then turn hand wheel slowly away from you, pulling gently on chain, which will unravel as needle rises. (See Fig. 10)

TO END THE STITCHING IN THE FABRIC

1. Stop stitching at desired point, with take-up lever in its highest position.
2. Raise presser foot.
3. With your finger, pull the thread through the take-up lever, forming a loop between the take-up lever and chainstitch thread guide. (See Fig. 11)
4. Pass scissors under presser foot so as to draw the loop down to the left of the foot. (See Fig. 12)
5. Hold the loop and cut the thread close to the end of the stitching. (See Fig. 13)
6. Remove fabric from the machine by pulling it straight back, away from you. This will cause the thread end to pull through the fabric to the underside and form a temporary lock. (See Fig. 14)
7 If you wish to secure this temporary lock, fold the thread end back over the chain and fasten with hand stitching.

Fig. 12



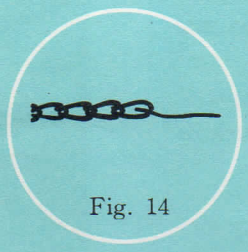
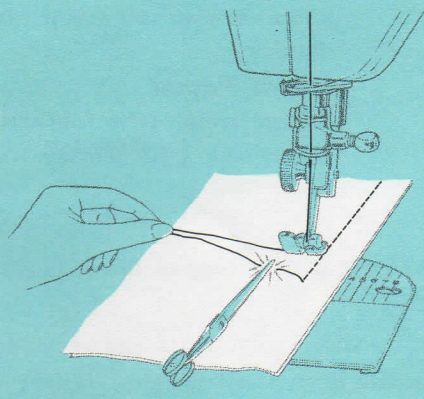


Fig. 14

Fig. 13



TO REMOVE THE STITCHING

1. Cut the last loop formed on the underside of the fabric. (See Fig. 15)
2. Pick up free thread end from top surface of fabric.
3. Pull the free thread end, removing entire line of stitching. (See Fig. 16)

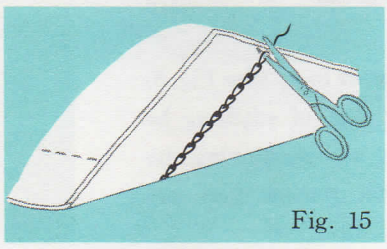


Fig. 15

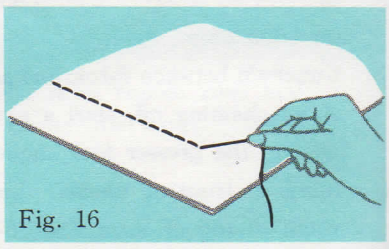


Fig. 16

FREE-MOTION STITCHING

In free-motion stitching, you sew without a **presser foot** and instead control fabric movement (and hence stitch length) yourself, by means of an **embroidery hoop.** Either a straight or a zigzag stitch setting can be used. Because you can move the hoop in any direction—forward or backward, from side to side, and even diagonally—free-motion stitching is extremely useful for intricate embroidery designs.

SCRIPT LETTERING

	Straight Stitching	Zigzag Stitching
• Stitch Pattern Selectors:	**AN**	**BJ**
• Stitch Width Selector:	**3**	**2 ~ 5**
• Throat Plate:	General Purpose	
• Presser Foot:	None	
• Pressure Dial:	**D**	
• Feed Throw-out Lever:	**DOWN**	

1 Transfer the design (by tracing, usually) to the right side of fabric.

2. If the fabric is soft or loosely woven, baste a backing of lawn or organdy onto the wrong side.

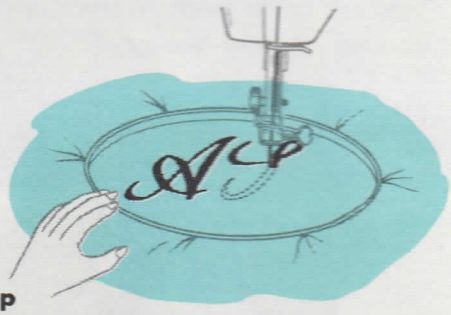
3. Place work in embroidery hoop. Be sure fabric is held taut.

4. Position work under needle and lower presser bar to engage tension.

5. Turn hand wheel toward you to bring bobbin thread up through fabric at start of design and hold both threads as you start stitching.

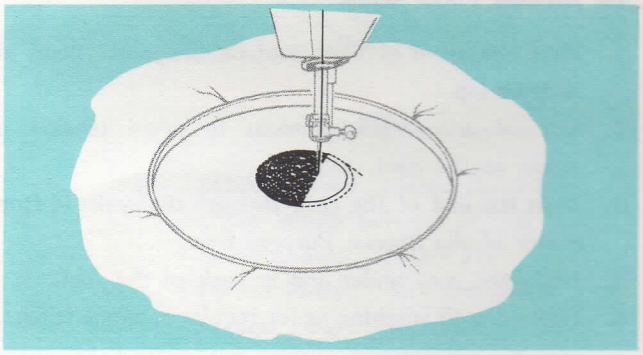
6. Stitch, following the outline of the lettering. Move the hoop slowly and maintain an even rate of speed so that stitches are uniformly spaced.

7 After stitching, trim the backing close to the stitching.



Darning With Embroidery Hoop

- Stitch Pattern Selectors: **AN**
- Stitch Width Selector: **3**
- Stitch Length: **FINE** (above **20**)
- Throat Plate: Straight Stitch
- Presser Foot: None
- Pressure Dial: **D**
- Feed Throw-out Lever: **DOWN**



1 Trim ragged edges from area to be darned.

2. Center worn section in embroidery hoop.

3. Position work under needle and lower presser bar to engage tension.

4. Hold needle thread loosely with left hand, turn hand wheel over and draw bobbin thread up through fabric. Hold both thread ends and lower needle into fabric.

5. Outline area to be darned with running stitches for reinforcement.

6. Stitch across opening, moving hoop under needle at a slight angle from lower left to upper right. Keep lines of stitching closely spaced and even in length.

7 When opening is filled, cover area with crosswise lines of stitching.

APPLIQUE

Applique adds beauty and interest to clothes and household linens. Either contrasting or self fabric can be used effectively

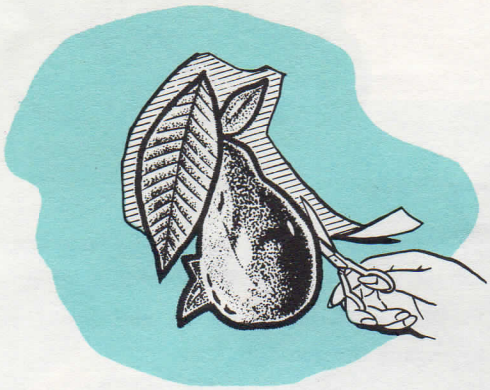
The stitch most commonly used in appliqueing is basic pattern **J** closely spaced to form a satin stitch. The width of this and other basic patterns can be varied to accommodate fabrics of different weaves and textures. Combination patterns and variations can also be used to applique with decorative stitching.

To prepare for appliqueing, make a sample to help you decide which of the following two methods is the more appropriate for your fabric and design.

- Position the design.
- Baste it to the fabric.
- Attach Special Purpose Presser Foot (and General Purpose Throat Plate).

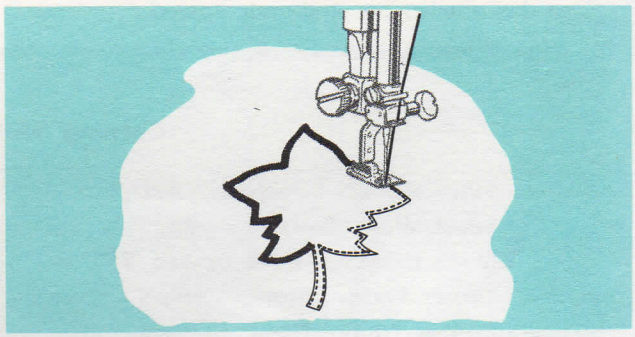
Method # 1

1. Set Stitch Pattern and Stitch Width Selectors for desired applique stitch. Set Stitch Length Regulator on **FINE** (above **20**).
2. Stitch, outlining the design with applique stitching.
3. Trim any excess fabric on the outer edges of the stitching. Remove basting.



Method # 2

1. Adjust selectors for straight stitching (**AN 3**).
2. Outline the entire design with a short stitch.
3. Trim raw edges to the stitching.
4. Readjust selectors for stitch pattern and width desired, and set Stitch Length Regulator on **FINE.**
5. Stitch, following the straight-stitch outline. This step will produce a smooth overedged finish, with no raw edges to be trimmed. Remove basting.



CORDED APPLIQUE

The Special Purpose Foot, which provides for a filler cord is most suited for corded applique work. Gimp, crochet thread, etc. are generally used for filler cord.

Follow either Method **# 1** or **# 2**, described above. The only difference in corded applique is the introduction of the cord, over which the applique stitching is formed.

To Thread Filler Cord

1. Place the spool of filler cord on the table, floor, or in your lap.
2. Unwind a sufficient amount to avoid tension or strain on the cord.
3. Lead the end of the cord through the eyelet in front center of the Special Purpose Foot.
4. Draw the cord under and in back of the foot.
5. Proceed with stitching as for regular applique stitch.

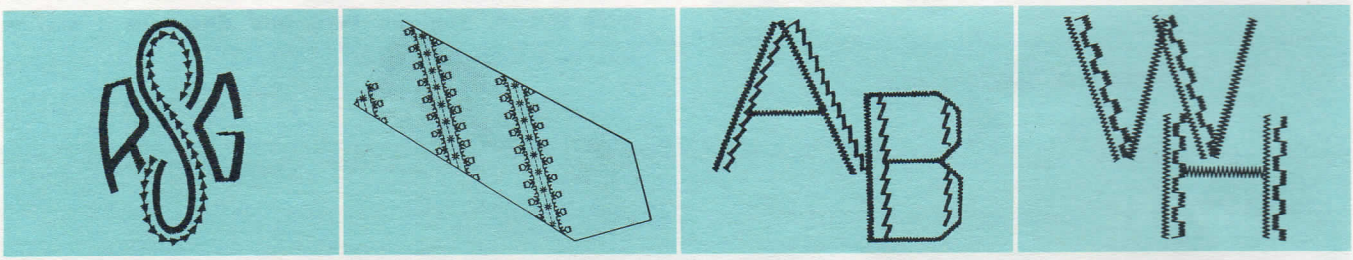
MONOGRAMS • MOTIFS

Many of the decorative stitch patterns can be used for monograms or motifs for adding a personal touch to a blouse collar, for example, or for initialing household linens. You can buy designs or create them yourself.

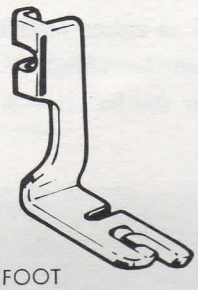
To Stitch a Monogram or Motif

- Stitch Pattern Selectors: **BJ** for zigzag satin stitching
  See stitch chart for decorative stitches
- Stitch Width Selector: **2~5** (**2~4** for Combination Patterns)
- Stitch Length: **FINE** (above **20**)
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: Special Purpose

1. Make a sample first, to determine suitability of stitch pattern and find the right stitch length and width, thread tension, and pressure.
2. Transfer the design (by tracing, usually) to the right side of the fabric, and stitch.



HEMS



HEMMER FOOT

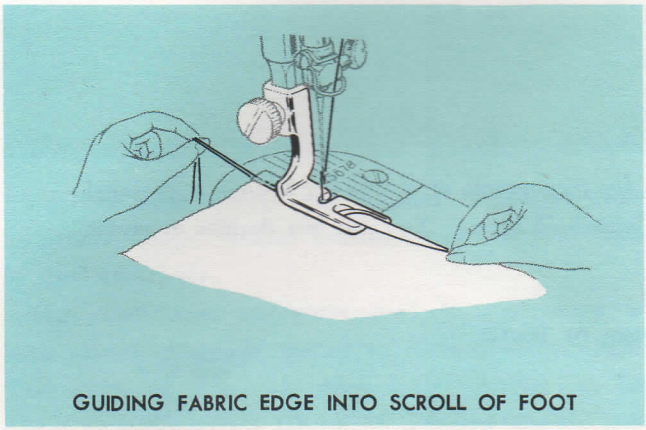
You can turn and stitch a narrow hem in a single operation if you use the Hemmer Foot. Thus, you can eliminate basting or pinning whenever you are making ruffle edges, lingerie finishes, and the like.

Straight Stitching

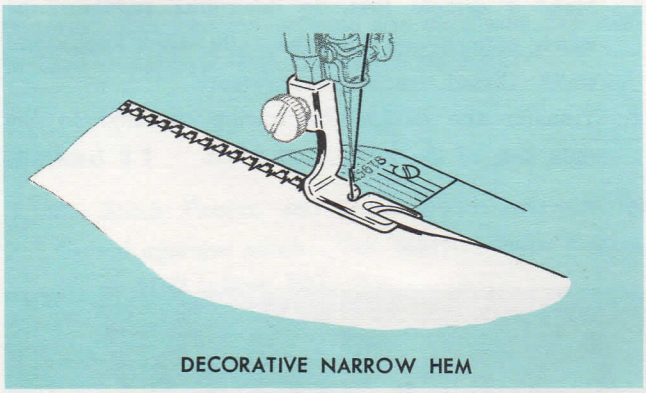
- Stitch Pattern Selectors: **AN**
- Stitch Width Selector: **3**
- Stitch Length: **10~20**
- Throat Plate: Straight Stitch
- Presser Foot: Hemmer Foot

Decorative Stitching

- Upper Pattern Selector: Any basic pattern
- Lower Pattern Selector: **B**
- Stitch Width Selector: **3**
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: Hemmer Foot



GUIDING FABRIC EDGE INTO SCROLL OF FOOT



DECORATIVE NARROW HEM

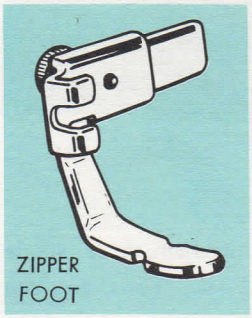
PLAIN NARROW HEM

1. Draw the bobbin and needle threads under the Hemmer Foot.
2. Crease a double 1/8 inch fold for about 2 inches along the edge of the fabric.
3. Place the creased fold under the Hemmer Foot.
4. Lower the foot and start the hem by taking two or three stitches through the double fold.
5. Hold thread ends with the left hand and guide the raw fabric edge in front of the hemmer into the scroll.
6. Sew slowly, guiding raw edge in front of Hemmer Foot. Hold threads until hem is well started. Even feeding is essential, so keep the same width of fabric in the scroll of the hemmer at all times.

DECORATIVE NARROW HEM

If you use the Hemmer Foot and choose a zigzag stitch pattern, you can **turn and decorate** a narrow hem in a single operation.

ZIPPERS



ZIPPER FOOT

- Stitch Pattern Selectors: **AN**
- Stitch Width Selector: **3**
- Stitch Length: **10~15**
- Presser Foot: Zipper Foot
- Throat Plate: General Purpose or Straight Stitch

This foot makes it easy to place stitching close to a raised edge. Thus, it is useful for corded seams as well as zipper insertion.

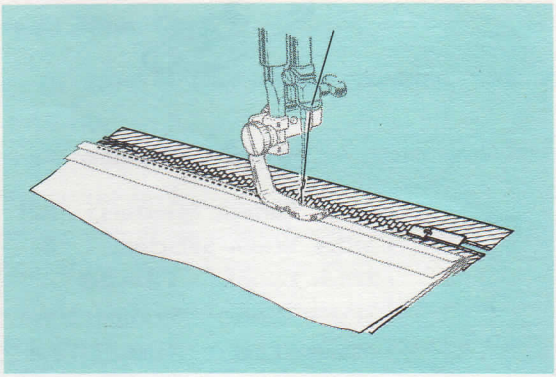
It can be adjusted to either the right or the left side of the needle.

ZIPPER INSERTION

When the zipper is to the right of needle·

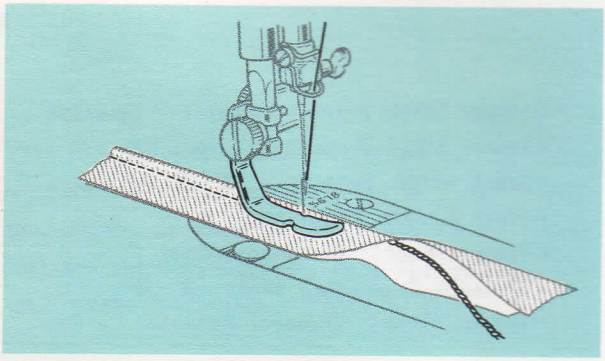
1. Loosen the thumb screw at the back of the foot and slide the foot to the left of the needle.
2. Check the position of the foot by lowering the needle into the side notch of the foot, making sure it clears the foot.
3. Lock the foot into position by tightening the thumb screw, and the machine is ready to sew.

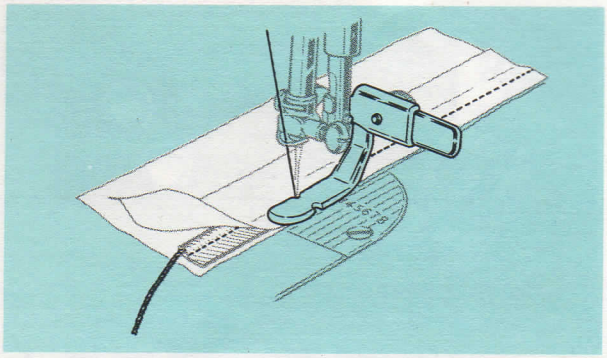
When the zipper is to the left of the needle, adjust the foot to the right of the needle in the same way.



CORDED SEAMS

The corded seam is a professional treatment for slip-covers, children's clothes, blouses, and lingerie. To make a corded seam, make the welting first, then stitch it into the seam.





To make the welting

1. Cut bias strips of fabric (width: three times the diameter of the cord plus 1 1/4 inches).
2. Sew strips together on the lengthwise grain to obtain desired length.
3. Fold resulting strip over cord, raw edges even.
4. Adjust Zipper Foot to the left side of the needle.
5. Lower Zipper Foot.
6. Stitch close to the cord (but do not crowd stitching against cord), pulling gently on the strip, both in front and in back of the Zipper Foot.

To stitch welting into seam

1. Place the welting between the two fabrics.
2. Stitch, this time crowding the foot against cord.

BUTTONHOLES

The buttonhole system of your *Magic Bobbin** machine lets you make square-end buttonholes with two simple buttonhole dial settings.

BUTTONHOLE CAM

Buttonholes can be made with the Buttonhole Cam fitted to the machine. This cam can be easily replaced with other interchangeable cams.

To remove the buttonhole cam, push disc follower releasing lever to the right and set buttonhole stitch selecting dial to "OFF".

To replace the buttonhole cam;

1. Align slot **B** with hole **A** of the cam and place the cam onto spindle, pushing downward until it snaps in place. (Fig. 1-A)
2. Turn the cam clockwise until white mark "●" on the cam is aligned with red mark "●" on arm top cover. (Fig. 1-B)

Make sure buttonhole stitch selecting dial is in "OFF" position when removing and replacing the buttonhole cam.

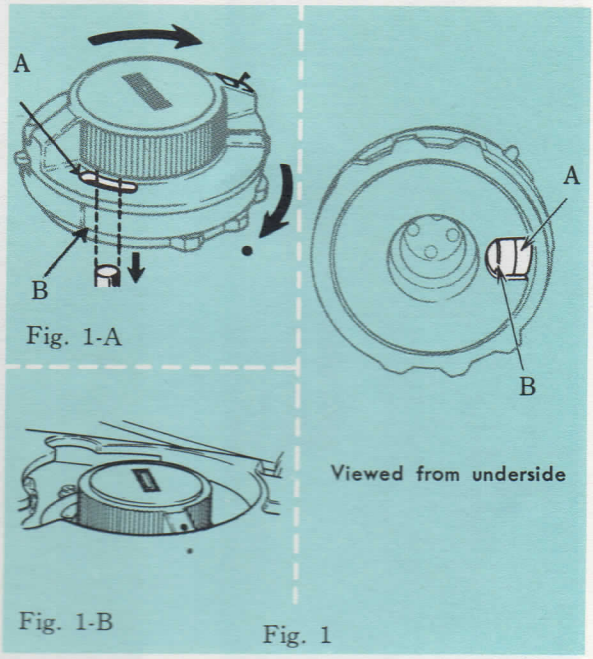


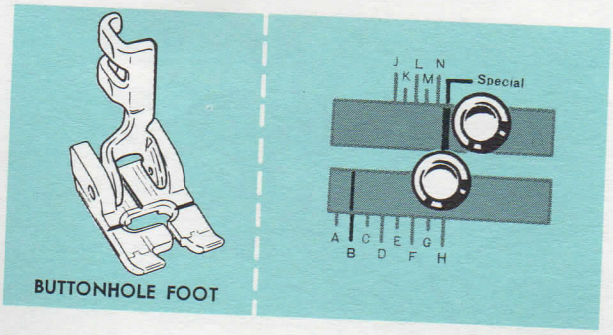
Fig. 1-A

Fig. 1-B

Fig. 1

PREPARATION

- Upper Stitch Pattern Selector: **Special**
- Lower Stitch Pattern Selector: **B**
- Stitch Width Selector: **3～5**
- Stitch Length Regulator: **6**
- Presser Foot: Buttonhole Foot
- Pressure Regulating Dial: **2～3**
- Throat Plate: General Purpose



- Position buttonhole cam correctly in place as described above.
- Attach Buttonhole Foot.
- First, decide how long the opening needs to be. This will depend on the diameter and thickness of the button. Then, add approximately 1/8 inch (about 1/16 inch for each bar tack) and mark the fabric as shown in Fig. 2.
- Decide stitch width and density according to thickness of fabric and size of button. (See Fig. 3)

Always make a test buttonhole on a sample of your fabric. Be sure to duplicate the thickness of the garment and include interfacing if appropriate.

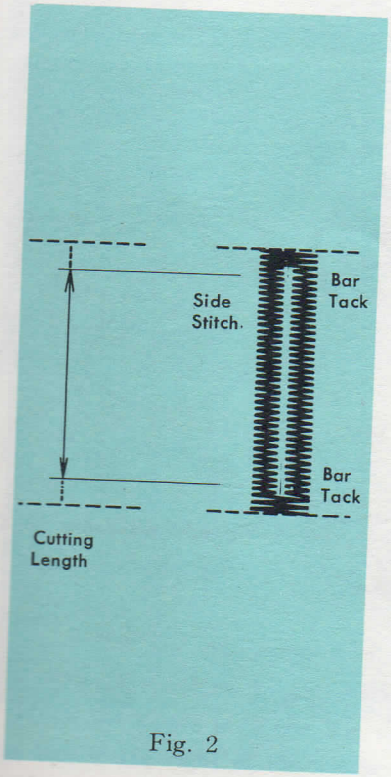


Fig. 2

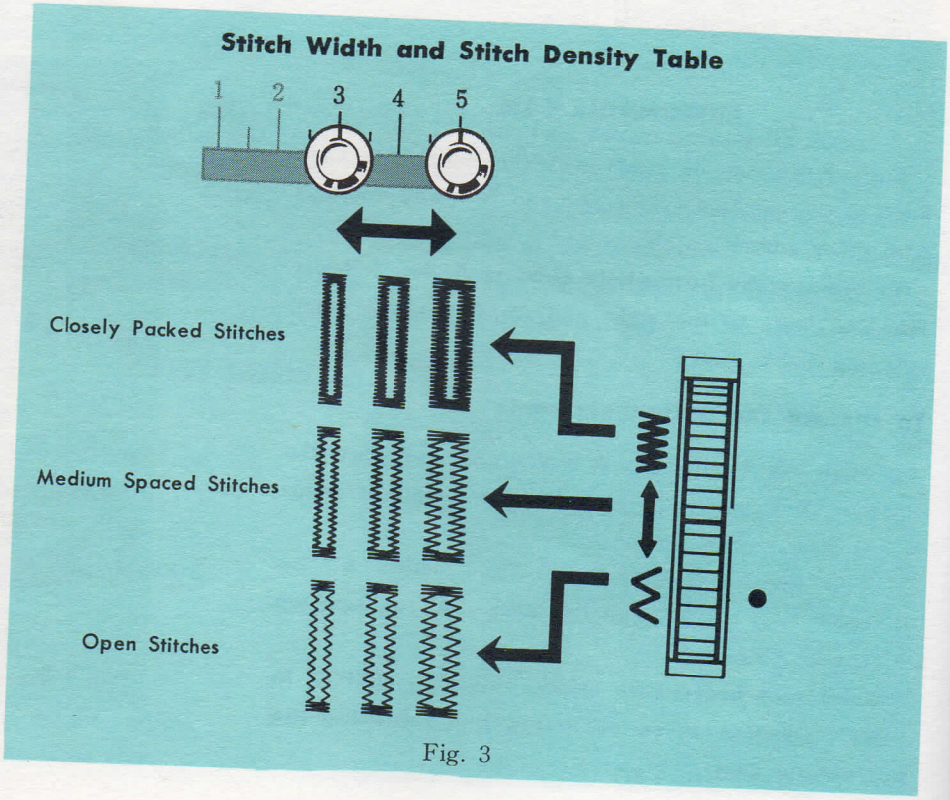
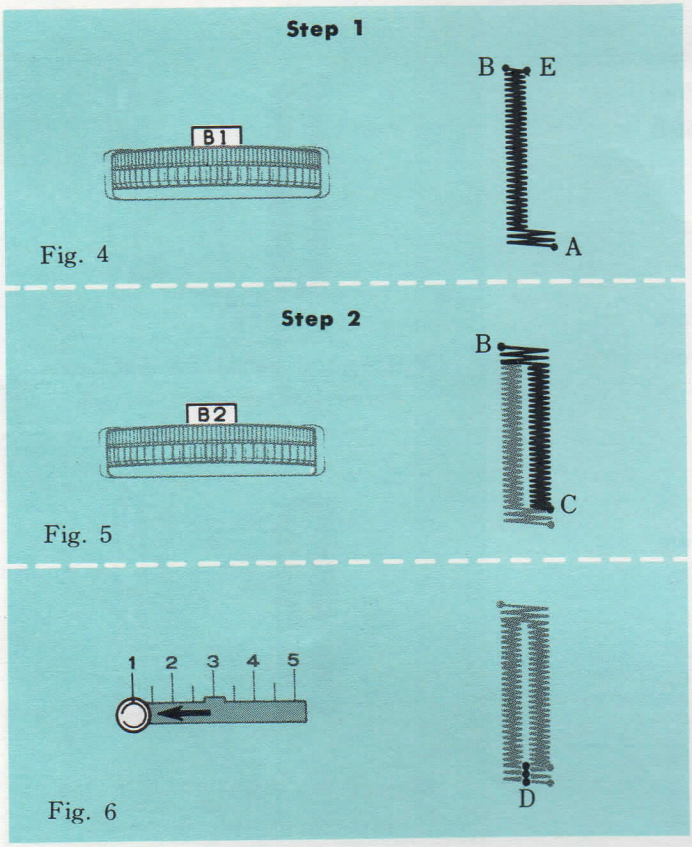


Fig. 3

PROCEDURE



1. Push disc follower releasing lever to the right and set buttonhole stitch selecting dial to "B1" Position needle in fabric at point **A.** Lower presser foot and stitch to point **B.** Stop the machine and raise needle from fabric. (See Fig. 4)

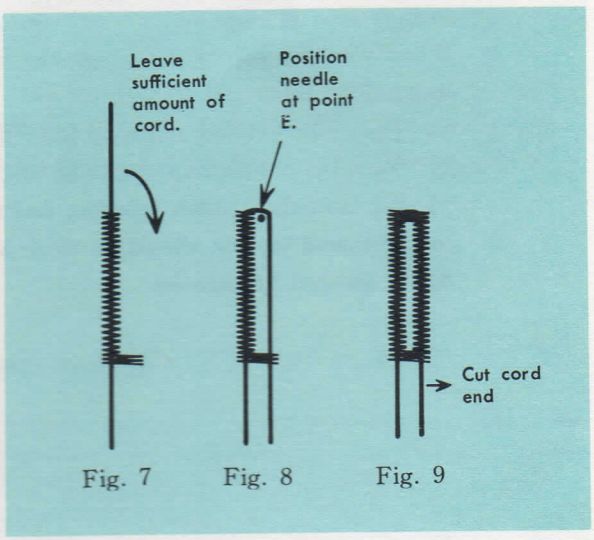
2. Push disc follower releasing lever to the right and set buttonhole stitch selecting dial to "B2" Start stitching at point **B** and stop at point **C.** Raise needle from fabric. (See Fig. 5)
   For greater durability, stitch around the buttonhole a second time by repeating the two-step dial sequence.

3. To secure stitching, move stitch width selector to "**1**" and take approximately three stitches to point **D.** Then, cut opening for the button with the ripper supplied with the machine.

CORDED BUTTONHOLES

Heavy cotton or buttonhole twist makes suitable filler cords for raised buttonholes.

1. Place filler cord on the material, leaving sufficient amount of cord for right side. (See Fig. 7)
2. Lower the foot, bringing the cord under the left groove on the bottom side of the foot. Then, proceed with stitching in the same method as stated above except·
   (1) After setting buttonhole stitch selecting dial to 'B2", position needle in fabric at point **E** and raise the foot.
   (2) Lead end of cord at farther end to the right around the needle as shown in Fig. 8.
   (3) Lower the foot and continue to stitch.
3. Trim cord ends after a buttonhole is completed. (See Fig. 9)



Adjusting Forward-Reverse Stitch Balance

Difference in stitch density between left and right sides of the buttonhole (forward and reverse stitching) can be equalized by adjusting the Magic Pattern Stitch Adjusting Lever

- If the stitches on the right side of the buttonhole are too dense, move the lever toward+(away from you) to decrease density on the right side.

- If the stitches on the right side of the buttonhole are too open, move the lever toward−(toward you) to increase density on the right side.

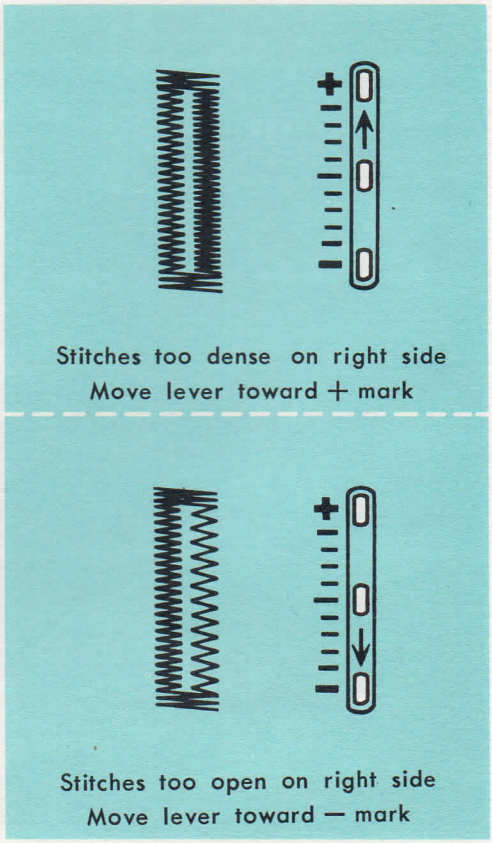


Fig. 10

Note.

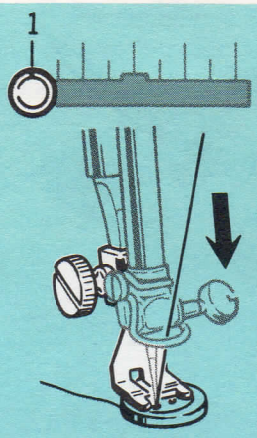
1. With a little practice, you will be able to sew buttonholes continuously without stopping the machine as instructed in page 39.
2. When you stop half way through the buttonhole and wish to start over again, be sure to follow the instructions below.
   (a) Push disc follower releasing lever to the right and set buttonhole stitch selecting dial to "OFF"
   (b) Turn buttonhole cam clockwise and align white mark "●" with red mark "●" on the top cover.
   (c) Set buttonhole stitch selecting dial to "B1" and continue to stitch.
3. Needle thread tension should be made slightly stronger when making buttonholes. This will give neatly finished buttonholes.

BUTTONS

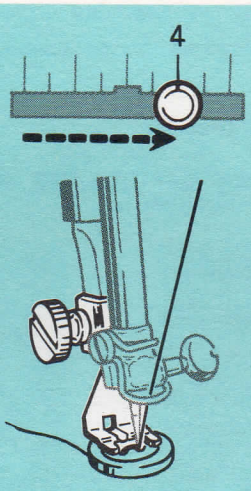
BUTTON SEWING FOOT

- Stitch Pattern Selectors: **AJ**
- Stitch Width Selector: **1** and about **4**
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: Button Sewing Foot
- Lower Feed

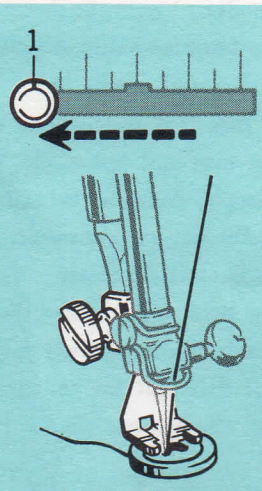
The space between the holes in the button determines the stitch width settings. The number **1** setting must always be used to position the needle and fasten stitching. For buttons with standard hole spacing, use settings **1** and **4.** For buttons with unusual hole spacing, use setting **1** and increase or decrease the width setting (**4**) as necessary



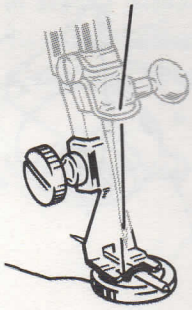
Set selectors at **AJ** and stitch width at **1**. Lower feed. Position button under foot so that needle will enter left hole. Lower foot. Turn hand wheel toward you until needle rises out of fabric and is just above the foot.



Set stitch width at about **4**. The needle should then enter into the right hole of the button. Take approximately six zigzag stitches in this position. End on the left side.



To fasten stitching, adjust to number **1** stitch width setting and take approximately three stitches.



THREAD SHANK

In order to form a shank, stitch over a regular machine needle. Position button and lower Button Sewing Foot. Place needle in the groove of the foot so the point enters the hole.

To form a long shank, stitch over the heavy end of the needle.

CARING FOR YOUR SEWING MACHINE

Your sewing machine is a fine yet sturdy precision instrument, and it will serve you perfectly for many years if you take a few simple steps to keep it in good working condition.

How often you will need to clean, oil, and lubricate the machine will depend on how often you use it and where you keep it.

When in regular use, the machine should be cleaned periodically to remove lint and fluff which may have accumulated around working parts.

With a soft cloth, clean:

- Tension discs
- Take-up lever and thread guides
- Presser bar and needle bar
- Bobbin case (for instructions on removal, see page 43)
- Machine arm and bed

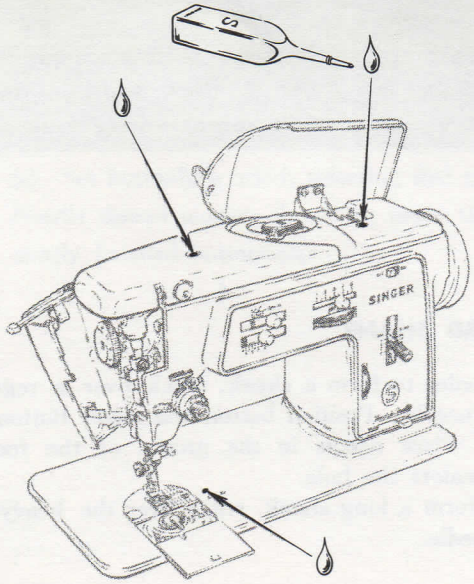
If necessary, dampen the cloth to clean the machine surface. *Do not use detergents.*

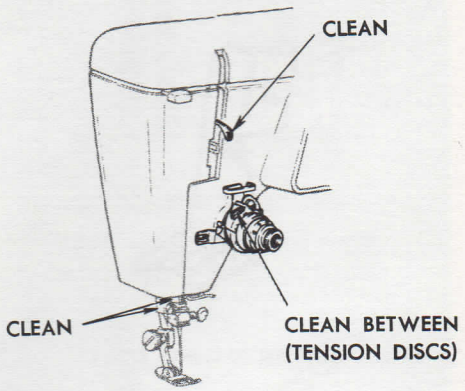
With a lint brush, clean.

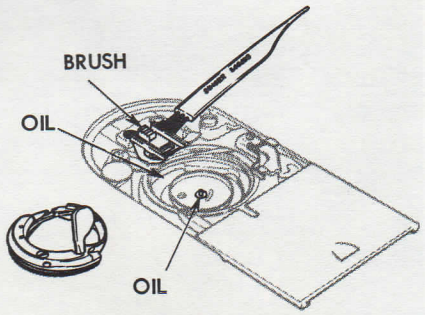
- Rotating hook (area under throat plate and slide plate)

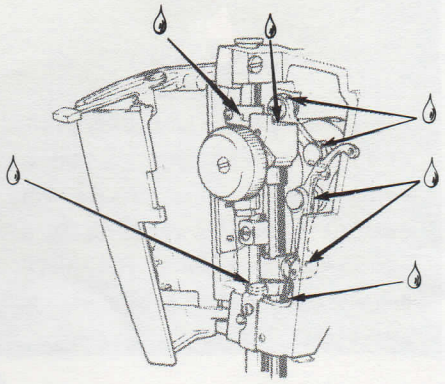
After each cleaning, apply a drop (*but no more than a drop*) of SINGER oil to the areas indicated. Then sew a line of stitching on a scrap of material to remove excess oil.

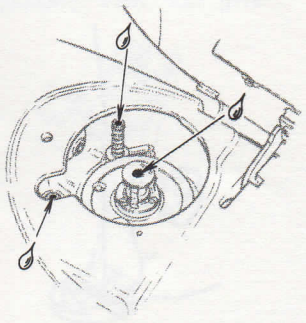
APPLY A DROP OF OIL TO EACH SPOT SHOWN





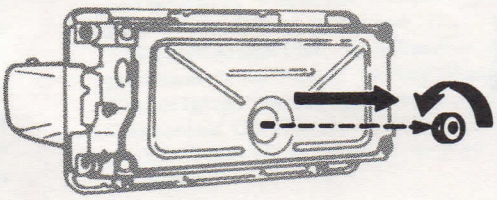


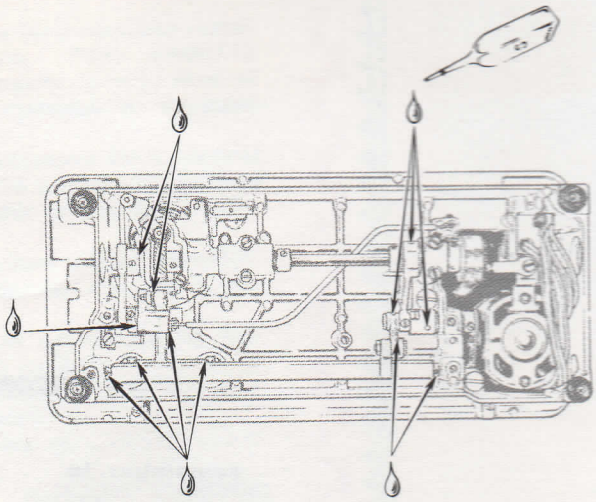




Oil bottom of machine:

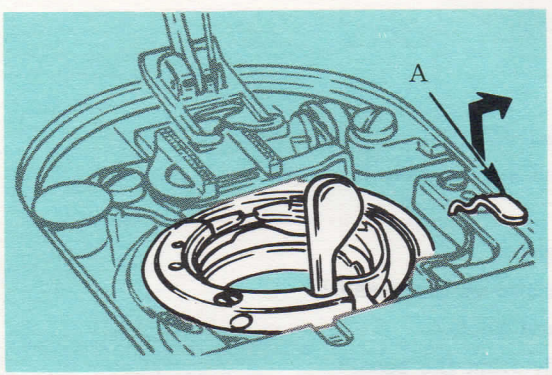
1. Disconnect plug from electrical outlet.
2. Tilt machine back and loosen screw from the center of the machine bed to remove bottom cover
3. Apply SINGER oil as shown.

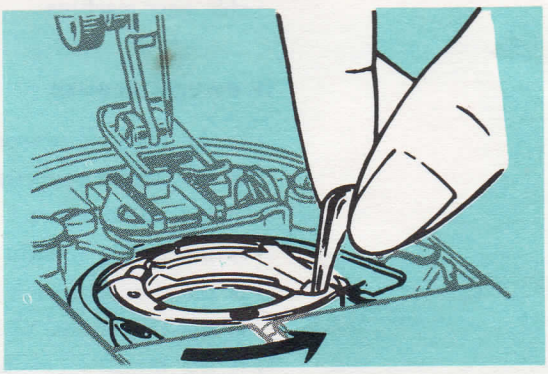




If the machine is to be stored away for an indefinite period, a thorough brush-cleaning to remove all traces of lint and fluff, followed by swabbing of all exposed parts with SINGER oil is necessary to protect the machine against rust damage.

TO REMOVE AND REPLACE THE BOBBIN CASE





1. Make sure needle is above the throat plate. Open slide plate and remove throat plate.
2. Remove bobbin. Keep bobbin push-button in sewing position.
3. To unlock bobbin case, lift position bracket **A** and slide to right as shown above.
4. To remove bobbin case, hold latch, twist bobbin case to right, and lift out as shown above.

   When replacing the bobbin case, fit it in the reverse order.

PERFORMANCE CHECK LIST

remember to

- Be sure to follow the instructions on page 3 when using pattern selectors.
- Position needle out of fabric when making stitch width and stitch pattern adjustments.
- Clear your machine of lint and fluff periodically and apply oil.
- Use your Instruction Book. It was written to explain the most efficient way to operate and use this remarkable new machine.

If thread breaks

- Is the machine properly threaded?
- Is the needle correctly inserted and securely tightened in the needle clamp?
- Is the needle straight and sharp?
- Is the thread suitable for the size of the needle?
- Is the thread free of twists and knots?
- Is the thread unwinding freely from the spool?
- Is the needle-thread tension too tight?
- Is the bobbin-case area free of lint and loose thread ends.
- Are the thread guides and tension discs also lint-free?

SINGER GUARANTEE

WE GUARANTEE that each SINGER* sewing machine has been carefully manufactured and is in perfect operating condition on delivery. When subject to normal family use and care, any parts found by the Company to be in need of replacement at any time due to defects in material or workmanship will be replaced without charge.

THIS GUARANTEE does not apply to parts requiring replacement due to natural wear or to abuse or negligence of the user or in the event the machine is serviced by other than a SINGER representative or Approved Dealer or with parts other than those supplied by Singer Sewing Machine Company.

IN ADDITION to the above guarantee of parts, each machine will be inspected and adjusted whenever necessary without charge for labor for a period of one year from date of purchase.

THIS GUARANTEE is effective only with respect to the person making the purchase from Singer Sewing Machine Company or one of its Approved Dealers. The original Sales Agreement, or Cash Receipt, must be presented with this Guarantee Certificate to obtain the benefits of the guarantee.

AGREEMENTS outside of or contradictory to the foregoing shall be void and of no effect.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

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